The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Temper of Congress Regarding the Navy—The Postal Telegraphy and Banking Projects.

Railway Grants—Proposed Government for Alaska—The Mexican Treaty—Senator McMillan.

SLOW WORK.

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS AND WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEES BEHINDHAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the House evidently drag because the two leading committees show no disposition to bring in work. The only measure reported by the Appropriations Committee thus far is a joint resolution providing for the expenses of the Greely relief expedition, which passed without discussion. Not one of the regular appropriation bills has yet been completed by a sub-committee and reported to the full committee. There is considerable speculation on account of the inaction of that committee. Some of the revenue-reform men say that it means a determination on the part of Mr. Randall to hold back the appropriation bills as long as he dares, and then to bring them in in a bunch and insist on their being disposed of to the exclusion of other business. Mr. Randall has said repeatedly that it is important for the Democratic party that the session should be a short one. He would like to have it end by May 1. No appropriation bill will be reported to the House before February, and to dispose of all in three months will tax the diligence of that body to its full extent. Meanwhile the Committee on Ways and Means appears to be stagnant. There are rumors as to what Chairman Morrison intends, but nothing definit is known. The committee meets twice a week and adjourns without transacting any business.

THE NAVY.

WHAT SECRETARY CHANDLER WANTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Secretary Chandler was before a sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee two hours this morning, and this evening they were again in conference with him at the Navy Department. He has presented his views very fully respecting the needs of the navy, both in matters of organization and as to appropriations necessary to put it on a respectable footing. He favors the recommendations of the Naval Advisory Board for beginning the seven new war vessels, but there is little probability that the Appropriations Committee will take his view. The most that can be expected is that they will give the $2,000,000 and more which he estimates for the completion of the cruisers authorized by the last Congress. The sum he asks will, he estimates, complete the vessels and their armament, and place them in commission.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The friends of the Postal Telegraph bill are not encouraged at its prospects. The Democrats of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices are believed to be a unit against any of the postal bills which have been presented, while it is not known that any Republican Senators are disposed to advocate the measure. Two or three are believed to favor it, but they have not yet decided whether they will publicly do so.

BANKING.

PLANS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Senate Finance Committee has entered upon the consideration of the various measures before it relative to the basis of banking. The two principal plans under consideration have been the Sherman bill, which proposes that the banks may issue circulation to within 10 per cent of the market value of bonds, and the MacPherson plan, which proposes that the limit of the increase shall be to the par of the bond, which is 10 per cent more than is now allowed. The indications are that the Sherman plan will not be adopted. It offers greater advantages to the banks than the Democrats of the committee are disposed to vote for, while some of the Republicans do not favor so much increase. On the other hand, the Republicans will insist upon more liberal terms than the MacPherson bill contemplates. The expectation is that the committee will adopt a compromise between these two limits. The friends of the banks are encouraged to think that there will be some legislation. The Senate committee is inclined to recommend some practical bill, and it is now known that the House committee is not so hostile to the banks as it was at one time supposed. Some of the Democratic members, like Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, and Hunt, of Louisiana, take conservative views, and are classed as friends of the banks.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Public Lands Committee of the House has at last got control of all measures proposing a forfeiture of railroad grants. When Mr. Payson offered his bills on the subject at the beginning of the session they were referred to the Judiciary. After the committees had been appointed he asked that they be referred to Public Lands. Chairman Tucker today reported the bills to the House without recommendation, and they were placed on the calendar. Subsequently they were referred to the Public Lands Committee, of which Judge Payson is a member. There was little discussion. Judge Poland, of Vermont, said he believed the bills related to a subject which legitimately belonged to the Judiciary Committee, because all the questions involved are legal and judicial. It was for this reason, he said, that he yesterday voted against the Holman resolution, which clothed the Public Lands Committee with jurisdiction of the subject. The bills were referred by a vote of 111 to 38.

ALASKA.

A BILL PROVIDING FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Senator Harrison's bill providing for civil government in Alaska was again under discussion in the Senate today. The necessity of providing some form of civil government for Alaska is very evident. Sixteen years have elapsed since the treaty of purchase, and during that period the inhabitants have been absolutely without the pale of the law and without any protection for life and property, except such as has resulted from the temporary presence of some army detachment or occasional visit of some vessel of war or a revenue cutter. This is not in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of cession from Russia, which provided that the United States should guarantee to the inhabitants all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States. It appears that of a population of 33,426 in Alaska there are only 430 whites, although there is reason to believe that the white population has considerably increased since the tenth census. The committee does not propose to give a full territorial organization, but only establish executive and judicial branches of government. The laws of Oregon generally are made applicable to the Territory and a judicial organization established which will furnish an inexpensive tribunal for the settlement of property rights and the punishment of criminals. The bill does not extend the land laws of the United States to Alaska, owing to the fact that these laws are in a state of possible transition.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

EFFECT ON LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A Louisiana sugar-planter who, on account of the opinions of his constituents, has opposed the Mexican treaty so far as he could influence the Senate, said to a friend today: "Sugar is doomed. This product cannot be protected much longer. The sugar grown in Louisiana is but a handful compared with the vast amount consumed by the people of the United States. The time is not far distant when sugar will be free unless the duty upon it shall be necessary for revenue. If the people of Louisiana could look at the present treaty in the right light they would see that it affords them an opportunity to abandon sugar-culture and to devote their lands to other purposes. The sugar plantations are owned by a comparatively few people. They sustain a small portion of the people. It is possible now for Louisiana to avert the danger of loss by aiding the passage of the Mexican treaty. The plant of these large sugar plantations could be easily converted into sugar refineries. The cane and soil of Louisiana are peculiarly adapted to growth of sirup. There is no danger of competition in it from any quarter.

SENATOR M'MILLAN.

HE WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED M'CRARY ON THE BENCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—It is expected that Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, will be nominated United States Judge to succeed McCrary. The Minnesota delegation have presented McMillan's name with his consent. He was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of his State, and is well qualified for the place. His tastes are judicial. Dunnell, of Minnesota, formerly member of the House, is said to be so confident that McMillan will be appointed that he is planning to be elected his successor. The Legislature of the State does not meet until next winter. Meanwhile the Governor of the State would have to fill the vacancy. He is not inclined to favor Dunnell's aspirations. "Cush" Davis, formerly Governor of Minnesota, is spoken of as the most probable appointee of the Governor. McMillan's friends claim that they have such assurances from the President that there can be no doubt of his appointment.

SOCIETY.

NOTABLE HAPPENINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The receptions this afternoon were with but few exceptions closed at 5 o'clock so as to give those receiving an opportunity to go to the dancing reception given by Mrs. Howard White, née Sawyer. She was assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hamilton White, Mrs. Gen. Forster, Miss Lilian Carpenter (the late Senator Carpenter's daughter), Miss Niles, Miss Emory, and Miss Tracy, of New York. She wore a superb costume of the palest pink brocaded satin, with tablier heavily embroidered in iridescent beading, and it was "dustpalited" and finished about the neck and sleeves with "spring moss" chenille and iridescent embroidery. Garlands of pale pink and white roses completed the effect, and she carried a peasant-basket full of roses, pink and white. Diamonds flashed at ears and throat. Mrs. Hamilton White wore pale blue brocade; Mrs. Forster, cardinal satin with trimmings of Cluny; Miss Carpenter, a mourning costume, which was exquisitly becoming to her fair color; Miss Niles wore cream gauze; Miss Emory, pink gauze; and Miss Tracy, cardinal satin and black Brabton lace.

The most striking toilets worn by Miss Van Buren, Mrs. Butler, Miss Porter, and Mrs. Munson. The first was gray satin, with a dolman of gray uncut velvet and a gray capote, and as Miss Van Buren is a blonde of purest type she was a symphony in gray and gold. Mrs. Butler wore black velvet with tablier panels of cloth-of-gold brocaded in black; Miss Porter a sapphire blue velvet; and Mrs. Munson a gold and crimson brocade with panels and tablier of gold-embroidered camel's hair. A few among the several hundred guests were:

Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Hart, Paymaster Littlefield (U. S. N.), Paymaster and Mrs. Doyle, Lieut. Butler, Mrs. Kilbourne, Mme. de Bodisco, Bishop and Mrs. Paret, Mrs. Bishop of Philadelphia, Mrs. and Miss Cullom, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Winslow and Miss Patterson, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. MacArthur, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Burchard, Senator and Mrs. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Justice Woods, Miss Warner, Mrs. Teal (née Bissell), Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Warner Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs. Cleary, Lieuts. Wilson and Ray, U. S. N., Lieut. Buchanan, U. S. A., Miss Edes, Mrs. and Miss Davis (the former née Atocha and a sister-in-law of Admiral Ammen, U. S. N.), Mrs. Yarrow, Mrs. Senator Groome, Miss Crozier, Commander Bainbridge Hoff (a grandson of the old naval hero Bainbridge and a son of Admiral Hoff, U. S. N.), Mrs. Robertson, Gen. and Mrs. Wilson, Gen. Hazen, Miss West, Mme. Dunay de Lome, Miss Redfern, the Misses Biddle, and others equally well known.

The events of this evening were the Chief Justice's reception, the third at home of Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, the German Minister's reception, and the party given by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar. Mr. Edgar has for years been the Admiral of the yacht fleet of New York. He is a brother-in-law of Mme. Bonaparte.

Tomorrow's parties include a tea at Justice Matthews', a tea at Col. Wilson's—the first from 4 to 6, the last from 4 to 7—the second german of the Wednesday Night Club, and the receptions of Mme. Laughton, Mrs. Berry, and Mrs. Redfern.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

PROTECTING FARMERS FROM PATENT-RIGHT SHARKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A bill which is of considerable interest to farmers and others passed the House today. It provides that a person who buys a patented article in the market, without knowing it to be patented, shall not be subject to suit if he only buys it for his own use, and not for sale or manufacture, and that no liability shall attach to him until he has received notice that the article is a patented one whereon no royalty has been paid.

ILLINOIS ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals tonight were Murry Nelson, Gen. J. C. Smith, George M. How, William J. Pope, and George H. Sidwell, of Chicago; Charles S. Charlton, Springfield; and John H. Oberly, of Bloomington. Most of these gentlemen come as delegates to the National Board of Trade, which meets here tomorrow.

DECORATED.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred upon Gen. Horace Capron of this city the Second Order of the Rising Sun as a mark of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the latter to Japan, especially in the development of the resources of the Island of Yesso, the most northerly of the Japanese group. This is the first time the order has been conferred on a foreigner.

DON CARLOS BUELL'S RECORD.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, will tomorrow offer a resolution to have printed for the use of the House of Representatives 1,000 copies of the proceedings and finding of the commission appointed to investigate the campaigns of Maj.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell in 1862. This is the record which disappeared mysteriously from the War Department and which was reproduced by direction of Congress from the shorthand notes of the official reporters. The plates are already cast for the series of War-record publications, but it will not be reached for two years unless this advance publication is ordered. It therefore practically involves no additional expense. As the record is found to contain much that in justice to Gen. Buell should be known his friends are very anxious to secure its early printing.

EMORY SPEER.

The Senate in executive session today confirmed Emory Speer, of Georgia, to be District-Attorney for the Northern District. There is said to have been very hot opposition to his confirmation by the South Carolina Senators on account of his resent connection with the prosecution of the election cases in that State. Nevertheless, Speer was confirmed by a handsome majority.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has ordered the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter reported favorably.

MANNING.

Manning does not propose to rest under the report of the House Elections Committee declaring his seat vacant. A motion will be made in his interest to reject the report of the Committee on Elections and to seat Manning on the prima facie case. From a canvass which has been made of the House, Manning is hopeful of success.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

The Treasury Department has decided to make a very thorough investigation into the loss of the City of Columbus. The Steamboat Inspector of that district will be directed to convene a court immediately.

CARLISLE.

Some of Carlisle's friends say that the complication in the Kentucky Legislature is such that he may yet decide to become a candidate.

CULLOM'S RAILWAY BILL.

Senator Cullom says that he has very little knowledge of the bill relating to the Sioux City Railroad which he introduced. He presented it to the Senate at the request of a friend, after an assurance that it contained no proposition for a land-grant. He is himself endeavoring to ascertain the reason why the bill has become necessary now that his attention has been called to it.

PENSIONS.

Commissioner Dudley, in discussing the question of pensions before the House Invalid Pensions Committee, made a suggestion which met with some favor. He thought the ranking of pensions should be abolished; that private soldiers who receive pensions for the same disabilities as officers should be entitled to the same pension. In other words, that there should be no aristocracy in wounds. The Commissioner also recommends giving a roving pension committee authority to visit different cities and to confer with pensioners as to their needs.

PORK.

The Senate today finally adopted the Anthony resolution as to retaliation, as modified by Senator Logan's amendment. The resolution is much more severe than when first introduced, and does not treat the subject with the velvet hand of some of the professional diplomats about the Capitol, who are beginning to talk of conservatism. Gen. Logan declared himself squarely in favor of retaliatory legislation, and his amendment, which meant that, was adopted.

RENNEPIN CANAL.

The Hennepin Canal Committee held another meeting this evening and decided upon a program. The supporters of the Hennepin bill will at first concentrate their efforts upon that bill proper, and will for the present allow the Cullom bill for the acceptance of the cession of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to rest. The reason for this is that the Illinois & Michigan Canal bill may seem to necessarily involve an immediate large appropriation, which will not be the case with the Henhepin Canal. The friends of both measures think it the wisest policy to endeavor to first ascertain the sense of Congress as to the Hennepin bill.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported adversely to the number of petitions asking for the opening of the Oklahoma lands in Indian Territory for settlement.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Anthony's resolution relating to the prohibition of the importation of American pork by France and Germany was called up.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill the object of which is to prevent the circulation in the mails of this country of lottery advertisements coming from foreign countries.

The Senate agreed, after amendment, to Mr. Anthony's resolution relating to the exclusion of American meats. As agreed to it reads:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate such legislation as shall protect our interests against the Governments which have prohibited or restrained the importation of meats from the United States."

Mr. Beck's amendment, requiring the committee to inquire into what discriminations may have been made against the United States by tariffs, treaties, etc., was agreed to.

Mr. Logan said he was in favor of giving the President power to exclude foreign wine or other articles which on examination were deemed injurious, on the very principle that France and Germany excluded our meats. The meats produced in America were the most healthful in the world, and more than those of France and Germany. In justice to ourselves we should exclude foreign adulterations while foreigners exclude our meats.

Mr. Miller, of Kentucky, did not think the Senates of the United States was prepared now to say we should enter upon absolutely retaliatory measures. Senators should not act hastily or inconsiderately on this question. The Senate would not at this stage of information say the claim of the German Government was not an honest one and not honestly entertained.

Mr. Logan thought Congress ought to pass a general law authorizing the President of the United States to protect American interests when Congress was not in session against the embargoes laid on our exports by foreign countries.

The resolution given above was amended by instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report what discriminations were made against exports from the United States by the tariff laws of the principal countries of Europe and America, especially France, Germany, Mexico, and Brazil, by reason of commercial or other special treaties or the agreement of most favored nations, and report the causes that led to such discriminations and what efforts, if any, have been made to remove them, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to place the United States on an equal footing with the most favored nations. This investigation shall not, however, delay the committee on the first branch of the resolution.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for a civil government of Alaska. The debate on this bill was participated in by Messrs. Harrison, Dawes, Ingalls, Jones of Florida, and Garland. Mr. Ingalls remarked that the Monroe doctrine is written on the map of America, and manifest destiny indicates that our northern shore shall be washed by the Polar Sea and the southern boundary be an interoceanic canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Apart from whatever value lies in this idea he thought Alaska the most worthless territorial acquisition which any Government ever was afflicted. Without reaching a conclusion on this bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Parker offered a resolution reciting that it was alleged that the interest of the American agriculturist and dairyman was greatly injured by the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine, and directing that the Committee on Agriculture inquire into the allegation and ascertain the facts. Referred.

Mr. Payson, of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill relative to the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific land grant. Placed on the House calendar. It is the bill agreed upon by the committee last night, and contains, besides the provision declaring the forfeiture of the lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads, provisions validating all the acts of the Department of the Interior, its officers, and local land officers in permitting homestead entries, selections, and purchases of land granted the company, and in issuing patents, certificates, and lists thereon, and confirming the rights and titles of parties or persons holding patents or claiming the right or title under such certificates or lists of lands.

The House passed the Greely Relief Expedition bill.

The next bills on the calendar were those relative to forfeited land grants reported from the Committee on Judiciary for the purpose of enabling the House to pass upon the question of reference.

Mr. Cobb moved a reference to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Poland argued that the Committee on Judiciary was the proper one to be intrusted with the bills. The courts had decided all the conditions of those land grants. Bills were conditions subsequent. The lands could only be forfeited by judicial proceedings. Therefore the whole question resolved itself into a judicial one.

Mr. Cobb claimed that the Public Lands Committee had jurisdiction, and in view of the resolution adopted yesterday there was no doubt what reference the bills should be given. Mr. Cobb's motion was agreed to—111 to 38.

The next bill was that reported in the morning by the Committee on Public Lands relative to the Texas Pacific land grant. As the report was not printed consideration was postponed without prejudice.

Adjourned.

HORTICULTURE.

Annual Meeting of the Northern Illinois Society at Elgin—Mississippi Valley Convention at Kansas City.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society convened in this city today. Col. John S. Wilcox delivered the address of welcome. President Slade followed with his annual address, a comprehensive review of the accomplishments of the society during its long existence, and an urgent appeal was made to the members, especially the younger ones, to continue the good work. The address was well received. A paper was then presented from C. W. Prescott, of Marengo. The speaker contended that farmers should engage to a larger extent in fruit-growing. The paper provoked an animated and protracted discussion, which was followed by an interesting paper on forest-tree culture from Samuel Edmonds, of Mendota. The essayist advocated the growing of forest trees both for the protection of our homes and for stock protection, and asked that additional legislation from the General Government be obtained in furtherance of the end desired. R. Douglass, of Waukegan, furnished an interesting paper on evergreens, and Mrs. Dr. S. C. Harris one on the yeast plant.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—The Mississippi Valley Horticultural Associations convened in annual session here this afternoon. Sixteen States were represented. The evening session was devoted to routine work. The convention will last several days.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Kentucky Legislature Still Unable to Choose a Senator—Opinions of Carlisle.

The Republican Vote of the Iowa Assembly Cast for Allison's Re-election—A Liquor Amendment.

Gen. Hancock Has No Doubt the Next President Will Be a Democrat—Cincinnati's Claims.

KENTUCKY.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Speaker Carlisle's name has been presented to the Democrats twice in twenty-four hours. In the caucus last night, notwithstanding the rule that no new man should be voted for except with the concurrence of the majority, one member offered to vote for Carlisle. The caucus refused to count his ballot. Today in the joint session, when the caucus rules did not apply, a break to Carlisle was tried and failed. Senator Clement, who offered to vote for him last night, led off today, being near the head of the roll-call. He was followed by only seven others, Carlisle receiving eight votes in all. There was a good deal of fun, members voting for all kinds of people and well-known characters, turning the election into ridicule. It is feared that Carlisle's chance has disappeared through this ill-advised playing with his name. Tonight there was no change of vote, the fifty-third ballot resulting: Williams, 52; Blackburn, 45; Sweeney, 23.

"A GOOD MAN TO DRINK WITH."

The fifty-sixth ballot produced no change in the vote. Then Senator Hallam, of Covington, the home of Carlisle, offered a resolution calling upon the three candidates for the Senatorship to address the caucus and define their position on the tariff question. Hallam's aim was to aid Blackburn by putting Williams against him and Sweeney. Williams' Senatorial speeches have been much ridiculed in Kentucky, and Blackburn keeps up the State's reputation for oratory. The debate on the resolution was disorderly and very personal. A motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas 60, nays 61. An exciting discussion followed, in which a Louisville member said that Carlisle was a good man to take a drink with when somebody else paid for it.

IOWA.

SENATOR ALLISON RECEIVES A UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN VOTE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The legislative Houses today voted separately for United States Senator and tomorrow will convene jointly and complete the election. Senator Allison received the entire Republican vote in each House, being thirty-nine in the Senate and fifty-two in the House. The opposition scattered. Senator B. J. Hall received eleven votes in the Senate and thirty-eight in the House, while D. M. Clark (Greenbacker) received ten votes. In the House a resolution to investigate the charges of Weaver and the Democratic press concerning Senator Allison's Sioux City & Pacific Railway record was squelched by an indefinit postponement, five Democrats voting with the Republicans.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

In the Senate Senator Donnan introduced a a bill to repeal the ale, wine, and beer clause of the present liquor statute, and this, it is said, is as far as the leaders of the majority will consent to go toward securing prohibitory legislation, although no caucus has yet been held to determine that matter. It is also said the Prohibitionists have consented to accept this repeal as probably the most radical legislation that can be carried through. In the House Mr. Dabney proposed an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale for export, or for use except for mechanical, medicinal, sacramental, and scientific purposes, of any alcoholic, malt, or vinous liquors. This amendment is similar to that declared invalid by the Supreme Court, except that it strikes at the export trade, and therefore at the distillers. The Greenbackers are anxious to include the distillers in their prohibition, and will vote for no measure which is not far-reaching in that respect.

GENERAL MEASURES.

Two civil-rights bills were introduced in the Senate; also two bills to locate additional normal schools at Sioux City and Clinton. A joint memorial to Congress asking that body to accelerate a bill now pending to remove the cloud from the title of the Des Moines River lands and a similar paper urging the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia were introduced by ex-Gov. Carpenter.

KANSAS.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

FORT SCOTT, Kas., Jan. 22.—An opposition convention in the Second Congressional District met here tonight and nominated R. W. Hellaker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of D. C. Haskell. Resolutions were adopted demanding a readjustment of the tariff so as to produce no more revenue than is required for the economical administration of the Government; the forfeiture of all unearned railroad land grants and the reservation of public lands for actual settlers; the speedy payment of the bonded debt of the Government and the substitution of legal-tender notes for National-bank currency as the latter is retired; that Congress shall secure to the people the use of the railroads on reasonable terms; and opposing the importation of foreign labor under contract.

GEN. HANCOCK.

HE THINKS THE DEMOCRATS WILL WIN THE PRESIDENCY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, accompanied by his wife and Col. T. H. Barber, registered at the Southern this morning. The General appeared in the rotunda before 9 o'clock, and seemed in unusually good health and spirits, shaking hands with many of his friends and acquaintances who chanced to be present. In half an hour thereafter he clambered up the steps of the Quartermaster-General's office and was soon preoccupied in the examination of papers and vouchers.

"I have had a delightful tour," he said, "among the soldiers of the Southwest, and I find the army in splendid condition. Do I think the next President will be a Democrat? I certainly do, unless the party commits greater blunders than can possibly be anticipated. The tariff question is naturally coming up again, and is destined to cut a broad figure in the political campaign. I think Carlisle is going to make himself great as Speaker of the House, and his tariff views will undoubtedly become the Democratic party platform. Yes, there is every reason to believe we shall win this time."

Gen. Hancock has visited nearly all the army headquarters in Texas and Arkansas, remaining several weeks in each State. He will make a call upon Gen. Sherman's family tomorrow afternoon in order to pay his respects to his old commander, and will then probably continue his journey Eastward.

CINCINNATI WANTS IT.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22.—A meeting of citizens held today to take steps to secure the holding of the Democratic National Convention here had a report from the Treasurer that $12,000 was already subscribed to pay the expenses of the convention, which would include the hall, music, entertainment, transportation, etc. The Treasurer expects to increase this sum to $15,000. Eleven additions were made to the list of persons to visit Washington, and Col. L. A. Harris and Benjamin Robinson were appointed to go in advance and prepare for the reception of the general committee.

ILLINOIS.

REPRESENTATIVE WELCH ON THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR—HE HAS HOPES OF CARRYING THE LEGISLATURE.

The Hon. Andrew Welch, of Yorkville, Ill., Democratic member of the Legislature for Kendall County, said yesterday at the Sherman that, as far as he could judge, Democratic sentiment throughout the State was divided on the question of whom the party should nominate for Governor. Both Carter Harrison and Gen. Black had friends all over the State, and the question as to which one would head the Democratic ticket would depend very much on the Republican nomination. If Hamilton was the man, then Harrison would be the best timber with which to beat him, but if Gen. Oglesby was nominated a soldier would be needed to antagonize him among the soldier voters of the State, and the Democratic party would have to turn to Gen. Black.

The most important thing would be the Legislature. There was no reason why Senator Logan should not be succeeded by a Democrat. The Democracy were only three short of a majority in the last House, and they certainly could hold all the districts they carried in 1882 and make some gains. In the Senate a number of Democratic districts now represented by Republicans would become vacant, and they would return to their old allegiance. With an active canvass and a thorough organization the Illinois Legislature could be made Democratic next fall.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE LOGAN BOOMLET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The recent publications exposing the methods of Messrs. Chandler and Hatton in endeavoring to work up an Arthur boom at the South, together with the caustic interview with Capt. Henry, of Cleveland, O., President Garfield's Marshal of the District of Columbia, which recently appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, have completely demoralized the Arthur combination; and even those Federal officeholders who were disposed to support Mr. Arthur have incontinently deserted his fortunes. It is now generally conceded that Mr. Arthur's name will not be mentioned in the Chicago Convention.

Gen. Logan is regarded as the rising star. Advices from the South are to the effect that Logan is very strong there, and will receive the almost solid strength of that section in the convention. It is also known here that Frederick Douglass, Register Bruce, ex-Congressmen Rainey and Smalls, Prof. Greener, and indeed all the leading men of the colored race, are hearty in their support of Gen. Logan.

In a speech delivered at a banquet in this city the 16th inst. Mr. Douglass stated that his beau ideal of a statesman was Roscoe Conkling, but as that gentleman had retired from public life he would transfer his fealty and support to Gen. Logan, who had always challenged his admiration for his consistent record, his sterling integrity, and his manly worth. Mr. Douglass also dwelt upon the fact that Gen. Logan would make a strong candidate, in that his record being without flaw or blemish he would receive the hearty support of all sincere Republicans, irrespective of personal preferences in past campaigns, without which the party cannot hope for success.

At the banquet of the celebrated "Clover Club" in Philadelphia the night of the 18th inst. Gen. Logan was the honored guest, and his appearance was greeted with applause. When an allusion was made as to his availability for the Presidency three rousing cheers were given for "Black Jack Logan."

VOLUNTEER.

INDUSTRIAL.

Eight Thousand Idle Men in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—The announcement is made that nearly all the rail-mills, iron-works, furnaces, and stove-foundries in this city are either closed or running at half or less of their capacity; that all glass-works are closed, and that there is great depression in all classes of building, throwing perhaps 8,000 men out of employment and withdrawing a very large sum of money from circulation which had heretofore been paid for wages. The reason for this condition of affairs is variously given as overproduction and a dull market in the iron trade, as well as an unsettled feeling respecting what Congress will do on the tariff question, strikes, overproduction, and low prices in the glass trade, and general winter depression in building. No particular suffering among the idle men is alleged, but there is a general gloomy and depressed feeling bordering closely on despondency. As a counter statement to this, and one showing at least a ray of hope in one of the important industries, a letter was received here today by a leading firm in the iron interest from one of the largest iron houses in New York stating that there is an undercurrent of improvement in the iron market, and the public generally is beginning to recognize it; that sellers of steel rails are much firmer in price than three to six weeks ago, and sellers of pig-iron claim the demand has materially increased and buyers are disposed to purchase on a basis which indicates that they believe bottom prices are reached.

Dissolution of the National Starch Pool.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The last act in the process of dissolving the late National Starch Pool was performed today. George Harding, of Peoria, one of the original parties to the pool, brought suit to enforce its continuance by mandate of court, but dismissed the suit. W. F. Piel, Secretary of the organization, says that the experiment ends all attempts to pool the starch business of the country.

Coopers of Lafayette, Ind., on a Strike for Higher Wages.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—One hundred and twenty coopers employed by Peck & Abbott threw down their tools this afternoon and struck for an increase of 10 cents per barrel. The price paid at present is 80 cents, and the firm have a large number of barrels on hand. The men in the stave and heading factory are still at work.

FINANCIAL.

Failure of a Dry-Goods Firm at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Evan M. Eberly and John Bowman, partners in the dry-goods business at Nos. 228 and 230 South High street, under the firm name of Eberly & Bowman, today filed a deed of assignment of all their effects to William T. Wallace for the benefit of their creditors. Evan M. Eberly also individually assigns to the same assignee thirty-eight acres of land in Franklin Township for the benefit of his own creditors. The assets are about $38,000, and the liabilities $43,000, but it is thought they will be able to pay up.

A Merchant of Geneseo, Ill., Forced to the Wall.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—B. H. Chamberlain, a leading merchant of Geneseo, Ill., made an assignment today to James F. Steele. The liabilities are about $20,000. Against this there are judgments for $8,000—in favor of Carson, Pirie & Co. for $500, and Louis Stein for $800, both of Chicago. The chances for unprotected creditors are said to be small. Mr. Chamberlain had branch stores at Erie and Sheffield, Ill., which are affected by the failure.

Other Failures and Business Troubles.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 22.—Carstarphen, Grant & Co., of Garysburg, N. C., have failed. Liabilities, $20,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—Alfred Richards & Co., wholesale grocers and ship stores, will probably compromise by paying 30 cents on the dollar.

OPIUM DENS IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The police court was crowded this morning to hear the testimony in the cases against two Chinamen and a negress charged with keeping opium dens. Two of the cases were dismissed, but in the third, in which Joe Shang was on trial, Judge Thompson held the defendant to answer to the Circuit Court in $300 bonds. The law under which the defendant was held over is entitled "An act for the regulation of pharmacists," and forbids the sale of poisons unless the dealer is a licensed pharmacist. It is the first decision of the kind on record in the Kentucky courts.

MISSOURI WEDDINGS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—This evening Harry L. George and Miss Maggie McDonald were married at the home of the bride. It was a grand social event. The bride is the daughter of one of St. Joseph's heaviest and most prominent wholesale dry-goods men, H. L. McDonald.

The Rev. Mr. Pitman, a Baptist minister at Macon City, was married tonight at the First Baptist Church to Miss Annie Smith, a leading society lady of this city.

JAMES NUTT ACQUITTED.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Grand Army Encampment at Decatur, Ill.—New Corporations Licensed Yesterday.

Disastrous Effects on Business of Prohibition Fanaticism in Kansas—The Gallows Cheated.

Omaha to Ship Dressed Meats—A Million-Dollar Hotel for Milwaukee—Notable Deaths.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the following new corporations: The Euclid Stone Company, at Chicago, capital $10,000; incorporators, Edwin T. Malone, Philip B. Parker, and George R. Daley. The Dorn Brothers Company, at Chicago, to transact a merchandise and manufacturing business, capital $50,000; incorporators, William N. Dorn, Benjamin Dorn, and Gay Dorn. The Roodhouse Building, Loan & Savings Association, at Roodhouse, capital $300,000; incorporators, Hiram H. Palmer, William F. Huge, John W. Roodhouse, and John W. Starkey.

STATE CHARITIES.

The State Board of Charities met today. The President of the board submitted the financial record for the quarter ending Dec. 31 last, showing expenditures as follows: Ordinary, $197,315; special, $133,763. The amount of the appropriations undrawn at the end of the quarter was $1,981,733.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Tonight the local Executive Committee met again to prepare for the Grand Army of the Republic Department Encampment of Illinois, to be held at the Tabernacle Jan. 30 and 31. They report that excursion rates on all railroads have been secured and that Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gov. Hamilton, the National Commander, Gen. Oglesby, and other persons well known have responded to invitations stating that they will be here.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—This morning in the Circuit Court the motion for a new trial in the case of George Coppage for the killing of Lizzie Wallace was overruled, and the prisoner was brought into court and was sentenced to the Chester Penitentiary for nineteen years, one week of which to be in solitary confinement.

KANSAS.

PROHIBITION DRIVING OUT BUSINESS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The first case under the prohibitory law, the State vs. Jennison, was called in the District Court today, and an effort is in progress to get a jury. The defendant is Col. Jennison, of border war fame, and commander of the famous Kansas Jayhawker Regiment. He keeps the largest saloon and gambling-house in the city. Leavenworth is the anti-prohibition stronghold of the State, and the progress of the case is noted with great interest. Gov. Glick was in the city today, and says that a large number of houses are vacant in Topeka since the closing of the saloons and business has fallen off greatly. He thinks the prohibition crusade in Atchison will result in a compromise upon a voluntary high-license system and the closing of the worst class of saloons.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA DRESSED MEAT.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Members of the new Omaha Union Stock-Yards Company, who went to Boston to negotiate with capitalists there for the building of a huge slaughter-house here in connection with the stock-yards, telegraph that they have successfully concluded negotiations, and that they will begin construction this spring. The Boston parties are owners of a line of refrigerator-cars which now run to Chicago, and have been anxious to send them as far west as Omaha provided they could obtain shipments of dressed beef. This scheme is distinct from that which has enlisted the English capitalists and stockmen.

DEATH-SENTENCES COMMUTED.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Governor today commuted the sentences of John R. Polin, of Plattsmouth, and George Hart, of Grand Island, who were to have been hanged Friday, Jan. 25, to imprisonment for life.

[Polin killed the seducer of his wife and Hart shot a man in a drunken row in Grand Island. New trials were refused in both cases on technical grounds, but in both cases the Supreme Court as a body petitioned the Governor to commute to imprisonment for life.]

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE TO HAVE A $1,000,000 HOTEL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22.—The Merchants' Association has called a meeting for Thursday evening to take steps toward securing the erection of a hotel building on the East Side to cost about $1,000,000.

INDIANA.

RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—For several months the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road has been annoyed by an organized system of pilfering at several points along the line, notably at New Albany and Crawfordsville. Detectives were set to work, and believe they have secured evidence sufficient to convict Jake Broder, Fred Broder Jr., and John Stahl, who are now in jail at Crawfordsville. Bill Robb was arrested charged with receiving goods stolen in transit from freight trains. After a preliminary examination he was held to bail in $500, but gave bond and has disappeared.

SMALL-POX.

Five cases of small-pox have developed in the county jail, and the population of the pest-house has been increased by four, the original case having died. The disease seems to have been thoroughly disseminated in that portion of the jail occupied by vagrants, and fears are entertained that it may spread to the outside unless the quarantine is more strictly enforced. The jail has over 100 inmates.

A CHICAGO MAN ROBBED.

Ed Welsh, of Chicago, was inveigled into a house last night by two men, and when he attempted to leave they assaulted him with a hatchet. While trying to defend himself two men entered and robbed him of his money, watch and chain, and beat him for resisting them. The police arrested one of the men and several women, and recovered Welsh's watch and chain.

TRICHINIASIS.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The family of Jacob Heilman, of this city, are suffering from trichiniasis. The members have partaken of raw pork almost daily, and last week all were stricken down. Today the disease was proven to be trichiniasis. Mrs. Heilman and one child are in a precarious condition. Ten years ago a child of Heilman's died, and there is no doubt now that it was trichiniasis.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The suit of John W. Gaines against the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, the Judge assessing his damages at $8,000.

[Gaines, on his way home, had to pass beneath the track of the railway, the highway being under the track. When he arrived near the bridge he stopped his team to learn if a train was coming. There is a sharp turn in the track, and, hearing no noise or whistle, Gaines started on. Just when his team was beneath the track an engine and train shot over the structure, causing his mules to run away. He was badly crippled.]

IOWA.

A ROMANCE SPOILED.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Dec. 22 a young man calling himself George Losey, accompanied by a girl of 17, whom he called his wife, registered here from Chicago. Losey claimed to be an artist and in very poor circumstances, and stated that he had been robbed while at the depot in Chicago. It was soon found that he was subject to epileptic fits. The Ladies' Charitable Society paid his board bills and cared for him in every way. He was today arrested and placed in jail, and, it is said, has confessed that his fits were feigned. The supposed wife is said to be Miss Laura Wilkinson, of Sycamore, Ill., whom he is said to have persuaded to leave school and go with him. It is alleged that he is wanted at Sycamore for forgery and other crimes, and the Illinois authorities are now on their way here. The young woman's brother came today, and will take his sister home.

MICHIGAN.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASTER MASONS.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of Master Masons of Michigan began its annual session at the Academy of Music here today. The annual address of Grand-Master C. F. R. Bellows, of Ypsilanti, showed the order to be prosperous. The session closes tomorrow.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—This morning Elmer Todd, a wealthy farmer, hanged himself in his barn at Ritters, this county.

HANNAN—TURNER.

COLDWATER, Mich., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Charles R. Hannan, of Columbia, Dak., until recently Cashier of the First National Bank of Quincy, and Miss Jessie Turner were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. S. M. Turner, in Quincy this evening.

MINNESOTA.

POISONED HONEY.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—H. Sterrett, a farmer about 70 years old, living in Mount Pleasant, eight miles from here, ate of strained honey which his wife had left on the table for him before going out for the afternoon. Soon after he became blind and dizzy, and was found in convulsions. A physician found in the honey of which Mr. Sterrett had eaten enough undissolved crystals of strychnine to kill twenty men. It is suspected that Mrs. Sterrett is insane. Mr. Sterrett is recovering.

OBITUARY.

DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE announce the following deaths:

At Rockford, Ill., yesterday Mrs. Lydia Truesdell, aged 94. She was the oldest woman in Northern Illinois, and one of the early settlers.

D. B. Sears, of Milan, Ill., dropped dead last evening. He was 80 years of age, and had been prominently identified with the locality for forty years, having built the first dam on the Mississippi at Moline. He was widely known throughout the Northwest.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Amory Coffin, M. D.

Aiken, S. C., has long been known as one of the most popular sanitary resorts in the United States. Very many of those who have sought health and recuperation among the pine groves, the beautiful rolling ridges, and the splendid hotels of Aiken, will remember the genial and learned physician who has just passed away. Of him the Aiken *Recorder* has the following paragraphs:

Dr. Amory Coffin, who breathed his last the evening of the 12th inst., at a quarter past 7 o'clock, was born on St. Helena Island, in what was then known as Beaufort District, Dec. 25, 1813, and was consequently 70 years old at the time of his death. At the age of 16 he was sent to Europe and became a student of the celebrated University of Glasgow, where he remained for several years, having for a fellow-student the renowned statesman, Von Bismarck, who has several times referred to him in a public manner as a valued friend of his student days. After his return to Scotland he studied for a while in the schools of Paris. Returning to America at the age of 20, he entered Jefferson College at Philadelphia, Pa., where he received his diploma as a doctor of medicine. He practiced his profession in Charleston from 1837 to 1844, since which time he has lived in Aiken, making a period of thirty-nine years that he has practiced his noble profession among a large clientage of appreciative and admiring friends.

For the last two years his health has gradually failed until the end was reached by an attack of pneumonia, which commenced only a few days before his death. Owing to his declining health and having reached his full three score and ten, his death was not a surprise, though a source of profound regret to the entire community.

Thus, after an honorable and useful life, this quiet and unobtrusive gentleman, accomplished scholar, and successful physician has calmly and peacefully resigned the cares and toils of life to enter those realms of immortality from whence no traveler returns.

Judge Samuel T. Glover, of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Judge Samuel T. Glover, a prominent jurist and politician, died this morning at his residence on Gamble street.

[Judge Glover was born in Cincinnati in 1811, and has been a citizen of Missouri since 1835, and of St. Louis since 1845. In his agitation for the repeal of the test-oath at the close of the War he was brought into prominence almost National. He had been a self-ascribing adherent of the Federal Government throughout the War. Upon the adoption of the "Drake Constitution," however, in 1865, he placed himself at the head of the movement to resist it on the ground that its terms were aimed against those citizens of Missouri who had sympathized with the Confederacy. In September, 1865, Mr. Glover made a test case in his own person. He was indicted for practicing without taking the oath. The grand jury, Sept. 20, returned an indictment, and three days later Judge Primm sentenced him to pay a fine of $500. An appeal to the Supreme Court and a stay of execution were granted. The October session of the Supreme Court reversed the decision, holding the test-oath null and void. The question was carried before the United States Supreme Court, by which, in December, 1866, it was decided that the law of Congress imposing a retrospective oath of loyalty as a condition of being admitted to practice in the United States courts was unconstitutional. In politics Mr. Glover was an active Democrat. In 1879 he became a candidate for United States Senator against George G. Vest, receiving the solid support of the St. Louis and Northeastern delegations. He never held a public office of any consequence.]

James F. Clark, of Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—James F. Clark, President of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company, died at his residence, No. 552 Euclid avenue, at 11 o'clock last night, of a complication of bronchial trouble and heart-disease, aged 78.

[Mr. Clark went to Cleveland about 1837 from Cooperstown, N. Y., where he has relatives now residing. For many years he kept a hardware store on Superior street. He was elected President of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company Feb. 4, 1867, and has held the position ever since, though never taking any active part in the management. He was for a long time President of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company, and Vice-President at the time of his death. He was also a Director of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Road, and held similar positions in several banks. His wealth, which is said to be very great, was largely invested in United States securities. He is said to have been the largest holder of Government bonds in Cleveland. He was naturally very reserved, never dabbled in politics, but was an ardent Republican. With the exception of an adopted daughter he had no children. His wife survives him. He was a colleague of the late Amasa Stone and Samuel Williamson as Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.]

Sidney P. Walker.

Sidney P. Walker, the well-known insurance man, and an old resident of this city, is dead. For several months past his health has been in a precarious condition from Bright's disease, a malady from which he has suffered more or less for the last two years. He organized the Firemen's Insurance Company, and after it was wiped out by the fire he organized the Globe Insurance Company. He also organized the new Firemen's Insurance Company, and was connected with it until his death. He was a member of the old Ellsworth Zouaves during the War, and was a leading member of the Centenary M. E. Church during the last years of his life. A meeting of the original Ellsworth Club will be held at the Sherman House this evening to take appropriate action on their old comrade's death. It is probable that the members will attend the funeral in a body.

The Hon. P. H. Smith, of Plymouth, Wis.

PLYMOUTH, Wis., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Hon. P. H. Smith, of this place, the wealthiest and best-known man in Sheboygan County, died this morning.

[Mr. Smith was born in Vermont in 1827, and went to Wisconsin when 29 years of age. Of late years he has almost constantly been in public office. For a long time he had been State Senator, and before that had been President of the Board of Aldermen, Town Clerk, Postmaster, and Deputy United States Marshal. He was a man of unswerving integrity, great generosity, and fine social qualities, and was one of the best known and most popular men in the entire State.

Dr. Alpheus Todd, of Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Dr. Alpheus Todd, Librarian of Parliament, dropped dead while shaving himself about 8 o'clock this morning. The cause of death was the bursting of a blood-vessel in his brain.

[Mr. Todd was born in London in 1821, and emigrated to Canada in 1853. He was author of a number of works on Parliamentary and Constitutional practice, and was created Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1881.]

THE ROWELL MURDER CASE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The jury in the Rowell murder case at Batavia was completed this afternoon. Rowell entered court this morning with his counsel and father and mother. A brother and sister, accompanied by the prisoner's two children, were also present. Rowell's wife and mother reached Batavia this afternoon and took quarters at the hotel, occupying the same rooms in which they lived with Rowell. Unless subpœnaed they will not appear at the trial. The case for the people will be presented in the morning.

BRUTAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

It Occurred in New Jersey Between Two Sluggers of Local Fame.

The Six Rounds Fought Characterized by Nothing but Furious Brutality.

Invasion of the Ring by the Crowd of Roughs—The Battle Declared a Draw.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—A furious prize-fight was fought in a deserted house between New Brunswick and Bound Brook at an early hour this morning. The principals were Billy Brogan, of this city, and Walt O'Brien, of Elizabeth. Brogan weighed 160 pounds and stood five feet seven and one-half inches. O'Brien weighed 148 pounds and was over six feet in hight. Betting was in favor of Brogan. There were six rounds fought:

First round—Brogan sparred cautiously, O'Brien rushing at him with great force, intending to follow the knocking-out method. His first two blows fell short, while his third was met by an in-rush on the part of his opponent which weakened its force. Brogan then sent a left-hander straight home on O'Brien's cheek, which staggered him. Cautious sparring on both sides and some short blows by O'Brien were followed by a thumper from Brogan on his opponent's neck, which floored him. First knock-down for Brogan.

Second round—O'Brien was dazed, but soon recovered himself and led off with some light but pretty work, sending a good right-hand shoulder hit home to Brogan's proboscis. First blood was claimed for O'Brien. As they both warmed they seemed to lose their heads and began slugging indiscriminately until they clinched and fell. Here in the excitement the ring was broken and the spectators crowded around the fighters, shouting and yelling.

Third round—Brogan's stamina began to tell, for after the initial sparring O'Brien countered feebly and struggled to gain time. Urged by cries from his friends, he made a mad rush at his opponent, who met him cleverly and brought him to a standstill with a blow straight at the chest which could be heard all over the room. He again rushed at Brogan, and a heavy set-to followed.

Fourth round—O'Brien's temper was rising, as he failed in every attempt to knock Brogan out with a rush. The latter played very cautiously, acting generally on the defensive with the intention of letting O'Brien wear himself out. O'Brien got in one slinger on Brogan's mouth which goaded him, and he replied with a stunner on the right eye. Both his eyes were badly swollen and his face generally disfigured. Waiting his time, he gave Brogan two terrible blows, first with his right and then with his left, which, however, did not seem to affect him much beyond making him stagger. Brogan's reply fell short, and a shoulder lunge was neatly countered by O'Brien, who sent in one on the chest with terrific force. Brogan received it without moving. Then followed a slugging match which defies description. Both seemed to welcome the call for time, and were badly disfigured as they were led to their corners.

Fifth round—Both sides showed punishment and sparred lifelessly. Urged on by loud cries from their partisans they warmed up a little, went on fibbing and dancing around until O'Brien got in a terrific left-hander on Brogan's jaw, which knocked him half across the ring.

Sixth and last round—This was a melée. The ring broke, and the crowd was mad with wild excitement. When the men stood up they were badly disfigured. Neither seemed anxious to hurry matters. After some lazy sparring a blow from Brogan was claimed as a foul by O'Brien's friends. This led to a scrimmage and loud altercation. The referee, however, allowed the blow, which angered the partisans of O'Brien, who grew violently abusive and threatening. After a time the principals faced each other, and then began a battle neither scientific nor edifying. Both men hit their hardest, wildly and recklessly, amid cries and yells from the spectators. It was thump and thump, which continued for some minutes, when the ring broke and the crowd rushed in without any apparent reason.

The referee, seeing that both sides, declared the fight a draw. The men will meet within thirty days in a proper ring and continue the fight.

BRITISH RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Moody and Sankey.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Moody and Sankey's mission at Battersea, England, closed yesterday. The mission has been a great success.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—After exactly a fortnight's intermission the active work of the Moody and Sankey Mission was resumed yesterday morning at Battersea. The special hall, which is the same as that used for the Wandsworth series of meetings, has been redected at Queen's road, Lavender hill. The South London choir, which sprang into existence during Mr. Moody's previous mission in the metropolis, will, under the conductorship of Mr. Peploe-Earl, lead the singing during the coming fortnight's services. Mr. Moody's first words to the large gathering of "Christian workers" which assembled at the 8 o'clock meeting yesterday morning told of a disappointment. He was sorry to state that Mr. Sankey had Saturday night received a dispatch from Newcastle, United States of America, announcing the death of his father. Mr. Moody hoped that Mr. Sankey would be able to be with them Monday evening; but in consequence of his sad bereavement, he would not sing at any of their Sunday meetings. Special prayer was then offered for Mr. Sankey. The address was based on the words, "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars," and consisted of practical hints to those engaged in religious effort. Mr. Peploe-Earl took Mr. Sankey's place at the harmonium in leading the singing. At 11 o'clock the evangelistic address on "Repentance" was delivered to an audience which nearly filled the hall. A service for women only was held in the afternoon, when nearly 4,000 were present. Every chair was occupied in the evening some time before the hour announced for the commencement of the proceedings. The choir sang numerous hymns during the assembling of the audience. Mr. Henry Thorne offered up prayer, and at Mr. Moody's request a hymn ("My Jesus, I Love Thee") was sung by Mr. Earl and two ladies, the choir joining in the last verse only. Announcements of the arrangements for the ensuing week were then made, prayer was again offered, and Mr. Moody delivered his address to a deeply attentive audience from the words, "The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which is lost." The subsequent inquiry meeting was attended by a large proportion of the auditors. Meetings will be held twice a day as usual during the continuance of mission except Saturdays.

The Founder of the Y. M. C. A.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The attendances at the mid-day services yesterday were again very large. Mr. George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A., presided at the gathering at Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour street, W., and in his opening remarks referred to the various centres of education, and particularly to the Young Men's Christian Association, with its 2,500 branches, which he hoped might be a means of blessing to the young men of the land. The address on the subject of the day, "Prayer for Families and Instructors of Youth," was delivered by the Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, who, having made allusion to the misery resulting from marriages which were not "in the Lord," urged parents to guard their children with care from the temptations to which they might be exposed at many of the public schools and universities of the land. These, he regretted to say, were sending out more or less poisoned streams, and had largely fallen into worldliness and skepticism.

THE BROOKS COMET.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 22.—E. E. Barnard, astronomer of Vanderbilt University, reports remarkable changes in the Brooks comet the nights of the 20th and the 21st. Sunday night the nucleus was surrounded by a faint envelope, and numerous dark rifts were visible in the tail. Monday night the tail separated into three distinct branches, showing a dark sky between and a rapid pulsation of light one degree back of the nucleus.

HIDDEN GOLD STRANGELY FOUND.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Bellaire, in this State, says: "James Giffin, a farmer in the southern part of this county, yesterday made a big find. Last spring he tore down an old log cabin that had once been a home, and piled the logs up for use. Yesterday was butchering-day, and after the neighbors gathered a fire was started with the old logs in the barn-yard. One of them was a hollow. Presently something dropped into the fire that looked like gold. It was fished out and found to be a $20 gold piece. The logs were at once tumbled off, an investigation started, and the result is that over $1,000 in gold is now in the possession of the young farmers. The pieces range from $1 to $20—all gold. Nothing is known of who stored it away."

A FEARFUL LEAP.

A Passenger-Train Thrown from a Trestle and Several Persons Severely Injured.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Express No. 2, engine No. 84, on the Cincinnati Division of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, dashed off a long trestle near Beavertown, five miles from Dayton, at 5 o'clock p. m. When the train, consisting of two coaches, baggage and mail car, and engine, were in the middle of the trestle, running at the rate of thirty miles per hour, a truck wheel of the engine suddenly broke, hurling the engine and entire train from the trestle to the ground below, a distance of twenty-five feet. Seventy feet of trestle was carried along, and the train is a complete wreck, making damage of $15,000. No one had time to escape, and how a terrible loss of life was averted was a miracle. Engineer Henderson and Express-Messenger Marsh were buried in the ruins, and were cut out, both badly injured. Conductor Miller sustained serious internal injuries, while Morgan H. Morgan, a prominent citizen of Venadocia, O., was seriously hurt. Five other passengers were more or less injured, while fourteen others escaped with slight cuts. Relief trains were sent from this city and Cincinnati, and for the time being the sufferers and passengers were cared for at a farm-house near by. The scene of the accident is in a rough, sparsely-populated section of country, and the trestle was built three years ago over a deep ravine, and trains are generally delayed.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers—A Reduced Membership—Political Action During the Year—The New Club-House.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Union League Club of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon in the club-rooms in the Honoré Block. The following officers were elected:

President, J. McGregor Adams; First Vice-President, John L. Thompson; Second Vice-President, E. P. Moulton; Treasurer, William V. Amos; Secretary, S. C. Eastman; Directors, J. McGregor Adams, George F. Bissell, A. L. Coe, L. W. McConnell, R. S. Critchell, C. M. Henderson, E. G. Keith; Committee on Membership, H. A. Keyes, J. R. Bensley, R. L. North, H. N. Higenbotham, R. A. Waller, L. L. Coburn, C. F. Gates; Committee on Political Action, Eugene Cary, O. H. Horton, Max A. Meyer, Ira W. Buell, W. Robert Ellis, E. F. Cragin, W. Edward; Committee on Library and Publications, Wirt D. Walker, Thomas Dent, E. L. Jansen; Auditors, George S. Lord, E. L. Ryerson, Thomas H. Brown Jr.

The votes were cast during the afternoon and counted last night. In all 500 members voted. There were five tickets in the field and the contest was close and heated.

The report of the Directors showed the number of new members admitted during the year to have been twenty-five, the resignations eighty-two, and the present membership 502. The decrease in membership is attributed to the attractions of kindred clubs, removals from the city, and financial embarrassments. It is expected that the erection of the new club-house will be sufficient to offset the inducements held out by other clubs. "It seems to us," says the report, "that many of those who have fallen out need only be reminded that we are working for the public good, and claim their support upon that ground as much as upon the usual social features, to induce a renewal of membership." Superior advantages promised in the near future are expected to bring a large accession to the membership.

The following reference is made to the club's political action for the year:

The year has been comparatively free from exciting political events, and the Committee on Political Action have confined their efforts largely to the alleged corruption of the ballot-box at the last municipal election. The result of their labors, while failing to convict the parties indicted, has left no doubt in the minds of all reasonable persons that much corruption and fraud have prevailed in our city elections, and it devolves upon us to continue the most energetic measures for its arrest, or submit to the rule of the most lawless and dangerous elements of society. We believe the club will, without dissent, approve the considerable expense which has attended the committee's efforts in this direction, as it is not only one of the primary objects of the organization, but most vital to the cause of good government.

With regard to the proposed new club-house, this stated that a decision has been reached which will insure the erection of a building in keeping with the character of the club. The report closes with the following sentence:

Surely the dangers threatening us as a community and nation demand a unison of action such as is found under our organization, and, believing that there exists enough of public spirit in our midst to sustain us in such a cause, we confidently look to the near future for results worthy of our aims and in keeping with the best aspirations of every patriot.

The receipts for the year from all sources, as shown by Treasurer Bogue's report, were $75,060; total disbursements, $69,210; leaving a balance in the treasury of $5,850. The principal expenditures were: Rent, $3,499; restaurant supplies; $23,318; pay-roll, $16,593; investigation of election frauds, $1,189.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted with reference to the deaths of A. N. Hart, N. C. Draper, F. F. Elmendorf, and C. O. Avery.

From a member it was learned that the location of the new building has been decided upon, but as the purchase has not been made he would not name the property. It is to cost $50,000, of which $40,000 has already been subscribed.

GEORGIA'S ELECTRIC GIRL.

Mysterious Manifestations Witnessed by an Atlanta Audience.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—The wonderful electric girl Lula Hurst, of Collardtown, gave an exhibition of her mysterious power at De Give's Opera-House in the presence of the largest audience of the season, over 2,000 people. She is a plain-looking country girl of 18, with brown hair, small, light-blue eyes, and pallid face. She weighs about 140. Her father and mother sat with her on the stage and watched the manifestations with the keenest interest, as did the entire audience. A committee of Atlanta gentlemen noted for their great muscular strength were invited on the stage. In turn they held firmly to the rounds of an ordinary chair, upon the back of which Miss Lula simply laid her fingers, when it careened over the stage with fearful force, throwing the gentlemen about as if they were babies. Several cords were tied to a common umbrella, which was hoisted in the centre of the stage. Miss Lula caught lightly hold of the handle while the gentlemen gripped the cords. In a moment the umbrella doubled up, pulling the men around the stage, and was soon twisted into pieces. She next placed her palms under the bottom of the chair, holding it off in the air at arm's length. One of the largest and most powerful men threw his weight on the chair, and after a severe struggle succeeded in pressing it to the floor, when it sprang up and laid him on his back in the middle of the stage. Then the strongest man in the party sat on the chair, gripping the rounds with all his might. The girl laid her fingers on the back, and the chair flew up and dumped the young man on his back. By touching a common hickory stick she wrenched it from the grasp of strong men, who struggled over the stage as if staggered by some mighty force. The audience applauded wildly. All are convinced that the girl possesses some supernatural power, but no one can explain it. Miss Hurst knows not what it is. Some think it electricity, others magnetism, many spirits, and a few the Devil. Your correspondent was on the stage and watched closely. The girl is no humbug, but has the faculty of surcharging inanimate objects, including non-conductors of electricity, such as glass and marble, with a mighty and mysterious force, which science is left to explain if it can. She is the sensation of the town.

TWO MURDERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 22.—Two murders, the outcome of old quarrels, were committed in Lancaster County Saturday. Armstrong Funderbank was shot and killed at Tradesville by a man named Gregory, and Billy Copeland was shot and killed at Taxahaw by the three Gregory brothers.

JUDGMENTS AGAINST A RAILROAD.

OXFORD, Miss., Jan. 22.—Judgment has been entered in the United States Court for $191,000 for Green, Hamilton & Co., of Jackson; $69,000 for the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill Company; and $31,000 for Fred Wolffe, of New York, plaintiffs, against the Memphis, Selma & Brunswick Railroad Company.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Burning of a Sugar Refinery at Montreal, Entailing a Loss of $150,000.

A Hotel and Two Business Buildings at Cornwall, Ont.—Loss About $100,000.

One of the Largest Coal-Breakers in Pennsylvania Burned—Other Destructive Fires.

Destruction of a Sugar-Refinery at Montreal, Que.—Loss, $150,000.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The St. Lawrence Sugar-Refinery, with the exception of one wing, was destroyed by fire today. This was one of the most extensive conflagrations that has occurred here for years. The loss is estimated at $150,000, insured in British and Canadian offices for $122,608 and in American offices for $43,881, making an aggregate of $166,489. The cigar factory of Davis & Son, adjoining, is damaged to about $10,000, and is fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown. The men were at work when it broke out. About 150 operatives will be thrown out of work for six months during the rebuilding.

Burning of a Hotel and Business Buildings at Cornwall, Ont.—Loss One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

CORNWALL, Ont., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Commercial Hotel. The alarm spread rapidly throughout the house, and the guests and servants were enabled to escape, most of them saving little beyond their clothing, which they hastily assumed. Among the former was Mr. Chisholm, barrister, who is in feeble health and was with difficulty rescued. The proprietor, R. McDonald, had not time to put on his clothes, but carried them out and completed his toilet on the sidewalk. Some time elapsed before the fire brigade with their steamer arrived on the scene. The ice in the canal was very thick, and delay ensued while it was being cut through to reach the water. Meantime the fire spread to the new brick wing of the Commercial, the ground floor of which was occupied by N. Phillips, dry goods, and Dr. Pringle, drugs. The stock in both premises was moved, but it was placed across the street, so that when the flames burst through the front windows the goods caught fire and were consumed. The next that fell a victim was the splendid brick block opposit, occupied by Kilpatrick Bros., D. McRae, Turner & Son, G. H. Weagant, dentist; the Masonic Lodge; the St. Jean Baptiste Society; W. Chisholm, barrister; the Catholic Benevolent Society, and the Odd-Fellows' Lodge. To the north the flames caught on the building occupied by W. B. Thompson, drugs; Farlinger & Armstrong, grocers; J. C. McAdam, confectionery works and dwelling. All these premises were completely destroyed, and hardly any of the contents were saved. The following is an estimate of the losses:

The Adams estate, owners of the Commercial Hotel, $8,000; A. B. McDonald, on furniture and stock, $5,000; Dr. Pringle, drugs, $3,000; N. Phillips, dry goods, $5,000; W. B. Thompson, drugs, $5,000; J. C. McAdams, confectionery works and shop, $3,000; Kilpatrick Bros., dry goods, on building $8,000, on stock $3,000; D. McRae, grocer, on building $5,000 and on stock $6,000; N. Turner & Son, hardware, building $7,000 and stock $12,000; Farlinger & Armstrong, grocers, $2,500.

The following are minor losses: E. H. Brown, M. C. Carey, McIntyre & Campbell, W. H. Dungin, H. Pitts, D. McMillan, W. J. Wagoner, Mrs. Davis, D. McDonell, A. T. Porteous, the *Freeholder* newspaper, and the Baptist Church meeting-rooms, a total loss; the Y. M. C. A., Ross Bros., T. Gastonguays, D. Carpenter, Cameron & McDonald, the Ottawa Hotel, A. Jacobs, Campbell Bros., besides a few minor losses by lodgers, etc. The total loss is about $100,000. The insurance is about $35,000, principally in Royal, Lancashire, and Queens.

Burning of One of the Largest Breakers in the Pennsylvania Coal Regions.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 22.—The Hartford breaker of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, under lease to the Philadelphia & Reading Company, burned this evening, with many coal carts. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000. The fire was caused by a stove upsetting. It was one of the largest breakers in the region. Six hundred men are out of employment.

A Lawless Gang in Ohio Burning the Property of Those Who Testified Against Them.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 22.—The barn of Noah Blosser, near this city, was burned by incendiaries last night, with all its contents save the live stock. It was the best barn in the county. Loss, $8,000. Mr. Blosser lately testified in court here against a lawless gang near North Lima, charged with riot, and three of the rioters were found guilty and fined. Friends threatened vengeance on all witnesses who swore against rioters. This is the third fire in that vicinity inside of two weeks. The citizens are holding an indignation meeting at North Lima to-day, and will appoint a vigilance committee.

Chicago.

The alarm from Box 564 at 11:30 yesterday morning was caused by a $50 blaze in S. C. Raleigh's cottage, No. 441 Irving place.

A "still" was received by Engine Company No. 5 at 3:30 yesterday morning for a blaze in Moses Abraham's rag store, No. 111 Polk street. Abraham's loss is about $2,500, fully covered by insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

Other Fires.

LAPORTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—C. Hauser's tannery was completely destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, $8,000; insured for $3,500—$1,750 in the Home of New York and $1,700 in the Pennsylvania Fire of Philadelphia.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—At 3 o'clock this morning an incendiary fire destroyed one tenement, owned by B. Wright, and badly damaged another owned by Wright, and also the residence of P. G. Lameroux. Wright's tenements were unoccupied. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Jan. 22.—The Methodist Church and the Caledonian National Bank at Danville Green were burned this morning.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 22.—Bartholomew's bit-stock manufactory at Bristol burned. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

SANGUINARY SECTARIANS.

Six Orangemen and a Head Constable Charged with Murder.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Jan. 19.—The sanguinary sectarian spirit which broods over Harbor Grace broke out again last night. Today, before Judge Bennett, James Kennedy, of Bear's Cove, made a deposition that last night, when returning home through Water street, he was fired at by some unknown hand from a group of persons standing on the east side of Church Hill, the ball passing through the breast of his coat, only grazing his skin. There is considerable excitement over the affair.

Head-Constable Doyle and six Orangemen were brought before the court today and charged with the murder of Patrick Callahan the 26th of last December.

MURDER AND THREATENED LYNCHING.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—C. A. Tardy, a well-known farmer near this city, this evening discovered Sawney Early, a notorious negro, cutting trees in his woods. When ordered to desist he approached Tardy threateningly with the ax and Tardy fired upon him with his shotgun, wounding him mortally. A negro came to town tonight and told the Chief of Police that a negro mob were threatening to kill Tardy tonight. He will receive all necessary assistance if such an attempt should be made.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING SAFE.

CANTON, O., Jan. 22.—Last night while a safe was being hoisted to a second-story window the chains broke and the safe fell, crushing Reinhold Rochers and William Miller and fatally injuring both.

TWO MINERS KILLED.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 22.—A falling roof of rock at Green Ridge Colliery this morning killed Aaron Fellows and Owen Mallony.

LARGE CATTLE SALE.

Denver (Colo.) *Tribune*: Saturday last Mr. Henry Gebhard, whose range is at Agate, sixty miles east of Denver, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, made a sale of his entire herd, together with his landed claims at Agate, to the Arapahoe Cattle & Land Company for the snug sum of $250,000. This Arapahoe Cattle & Land Company is composed of Denver gentlemen, and was lately organized. Its officers are: A. B. Sherrer, President; E. F. Lamb, Secretary; J. J. Joslin, Treasurer. The place of business of the company will be in Denver. The cattle purchased are mostly half and quarter blood Short-Horns.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Growing Power of the Polygamists in the Western States and Territories—How to Counteract It.

The Rev. D. J. McMillan, of Salt Lake City, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning en route to his home in the West. He has for nine years been actively engaged in missionary work throughout Utah, Idaho, and Montana, and is President of the Presbyterian Mission-Schools in those Territories. Under his supervision thirty-nine schools and twelve churches have been established and successfully maintained in the very strongholds of Mormonism. Many of the missionaries engaged in the work are young women, they having attained a higher degree of success

PAL REFORM.

isiation as Applied to the New York State.

Buffalo for the Selection of nts for Offices.

. Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The York last year passed a law Mayor of each city in the pulation of 50,000 or over is ribe, if he desires, such re- ion to the civil service of est promote the efficiency ain the fitness of candidates eter, knowledge, and ability e service they seek to enter. however, are not to extend er or to those in or seeking to nder the police, health, fire, department of any city, aving immediate custody of r the safe-keeping of which hee has given bonds and is ible.

is law passed than Com- io Civil-Service Reform As- John B. Manning, the then d to entertain any proposi- as succeeded by Jonathan mittee, aided by the Hon. d, of the State Civil-Service successful with the new igned the rules and regu- falo the third city in the lan of civil-service reform. ons noted above the rules us in the City of Buffalo, the City Clerk, positions Common Council and by e Mayor. The remaining for examination into two dule B includes all clerks, bookkeepers, and others, ervice, not including depu- al departments. Sched- all persons not being workmen not included es in the Controller, in the engineer's office, draughtsmen, and in the registrar, foremen, engi- ards of examiners are to be Schedule B and one for oard of the three shall be ayor, not more than two to cal party. Such members pay, and shall conduct all entire expense of the e Secretary, is to be borne Service Association with- the city. The rules do the rights of officials to very vacancy in the above lled by the selection of one best in open competitive plicants must be 21 years e, and of good character. ination for positions in n the following subjects; LEGATORY. known by copying from manu- ation. as shown in writing from dic- addition, substraction, mul- ion, all applicable to whole uesting documents or letters g to Buffalo, concerning the e location of streets, etc. RTIONAL. ed—viz.: practical problems ge, interest, discount, and n subjects, connected with matical correctness, clear- xpression will be considered. ions for clerical employment rtment of the City Govern- ARKING. ts the candidate will be ex- The relative weight given ratory subjects is: Hand- riting; dictation, 1; English ic, 2; abstracting, 1; Hist- 10. Each subject will be of 100. standing on any obligatory 66, and whose ascertained g all the obligatory subjects l be entered on the eligible to positions in schedule he head of the office or to a qualifying examina- rary appointment of one not appointment can be made. ust be filled by examina- the main points of the No sweeping changes as as all offices and the law ap- w offices. The heads of owever, have authority to orrow the local associa- ers to these officials, and it n in the movement. The ed after those adopted ooklyn. MAYOR. en seen by THE TRIBUNE ld of the law gave him all in the matter. It left o be put in. He under- ort would be made to should include all o leave out the police, fire, partments was to leave e intended to do what he the rules," which was somebody dropped out t it to be filled. If the artments would also take mount to something.

D CORKHILL.

n Music Which De- lis Fond Hopes.

Jan. 20.—[Cincinnati President has several im- to make. One is for a B. Corkhill, the District- hill is a son-in-law of hrough Miller's influence in his place. He com- give elaborate dinners to nt. It is said that Mr. a inspiration to dine e Presidency from however, has been first dinner was to ce he has included every the Senate. Last sum- nt was at Cape May and g the Atlantic Coast, his heels and superin- eceptions. It was due e that the people turned o enthusiastic along the couple of brass bands y played a new piece for he was rowed in through ail to the Chief." The mp overboard when he was prevented by the responsible for this?" inting to the swelling d the beach. Corkhill ed his fate. By this rash had accomplished by his

RIPLED HIS VALUE.

n old horse attached to was left standing on terday, when the dump- arted him off on the run- ned to the spot where he informed him of what ou say my horse ran allop?" xcited!" e quite a crowd around." d the corner he broke ieges, sir." was off trying to find e $10 for that horse, but t less than $25! Actu- ran away, eh? I be- of $30!"

T DODGE.

nes: "I see that the g 10,000 Indian children dodge, isn't it?" ! How so?" ce, the copper-colored ugh the same kind of a white children are sup- they live to grow up. h enough left to go on

rehound and Tar cures nsumption. e cure in one minute.

NEW YORK.

A Duel Between Two Hot-Blooded Brazilians Prevented by Their Arrest.

Exhibition of the Contents of Gould's Strong Box—West Shore Secures a Loan.

Money-Lenders Very Conservative—Mapleson's New Singers—Preparing for Arthur's Reception.

HOT-BLOODED BRAZILIANS.

CHARGED WITH AN INTENTION TO LEAVE THE STATE TO FIGHT A DUEL, THEY LANGUISH IN THE COOLER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Two young Brazilians of good family and wealthy connections were inmates tonight of cells at police headquarters, having been arrested charged with intending to leave this State to fight a duel. Their names are Arthur P. Ferriena Vianna and Frank Bueno. They have been intimate friends for several years, and the dispute between them which gave rise to the challenge to mortal combat is said to have arisen from a money loan. Vianna is 23 years of age. His family is one of the most aristocratic in Rio Janeiro. His father is possessed of great wealth, and is now a prominent member of the Brazilian Parliament. He was at one time Mayor of Rio Janeiro. Arthur has been about two years in this city. During his stay in this city he has lived in handsome style at the Hôtel del Recreo, a favorit resort for Cubans and South Americans, at No. 15 Irving place. Bueno is the son of a very wealthy planter at St. Paul, near Rio Janeiro. He has been in this country about four years, having been sent here by his father to study engineering. He is but 21 years of age. For a long time past he boarded at No. 150 Lexington avenue. Bueno met Vianna soon after the latter's arrival in this country, and the young men became fast friends. Inspector Byrnes was informed this morning that the young men were contemplating leaving the State for Canada this afternoon, where they were to fight a duel. The information came from Miss Pauline Durand, a Cuban lady, whose address the Inspector refused to make public. This lady is acquainted with both young men, and moved in a circle of society of which both were members. She had heard the proposed duel whispered about among their friends, and to prevent a serious result she determined to give information to the authorities. She hurried to Inspector Byrnes and laid the matter before him.

CAUSE OF THE QUARREL.

Vianna, having exhausted the allowance sent him by his father, borrowed some money from Bueno. After waiting a long time the latter wrote a note to Vianna asking for the money. Vianna took umbrage at the tone of the demand, which he deemed insulting, and he wrote a reply to Bueno which threw the latter in a rage. Bueno replied to Vianna's missive in terms which were deemed by the recipient too insulting to be calmly borne, and which could only be atoned for by the blood of the writer. Vianna called in two friends and wrote and sent a challenge to Bueno. The latter was ready and selected his seconds. Pistols were selected, the distance, twenty-five paces. One of the seconds of each party was named to go to Canada and pick out the ground. All the preliminaries were settled, the ground had been selected, and the combatants and seconds were to start this afternoon for the scene of the combat. The duel was to come off in the early morning at a place of which neither of the combatants had been made aware.

DIDN'T WANT TO KILL HIS FRIEND.

When arrested they refused to speak of the matter, but finally both admitted that they intended to fight at a place in Canada, near St. Johns, that had been fixed upon by the seconds. Vianna seemed not dissatisfied at the turn affairs had taken. He said: "I was anxious to fight with swords, not because I am, as they say, the better swordsman, but because I should then have run no risk of killing my friend. A scratch on either side would have settled the affair, but with pistols it would have been a different thing. Had I killed him I would at once have blown my brains out. I could not live with the blood of my friend on my hands."

JAY GOULD.

HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE AGAIN EXHIBITED HIS WEALTH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The sensation on Wall street today was the report that Mr. Gould had opened his strong box and made an exhibit of his securities to a number of gentlemen. There were various accounts of the aggregate of the stocks and bonds, but all united that it was larger than in March, 1882, when under similar circumstances the little money king let the public know what his box contained. The amount of Western Union stock was said to be $38,000,000 and Missouri Pacific $10,300,000. Union Pacific, Wabash, and other stocks helped to swell the total. The statement was used by both the bulls and the bears—the former as showing his immense wealth and the latter because it was entirely uncalled for.

At Mr. Gould's office the story of the report was denied in toto. "The story is absolutely without foundation," said the gallant Signor Morosini. "The last time he was guilty of such a proceeding was in 1882."

THE TRUE VERSION.

The facts are these: Last Friday Mr. John T. Terry, of E. D. Morgan & Co., heard that Mr. Gould had been called for a two-million-dollar sterling loan, of which renewal was refused. He at once went to the financier's office to see if this was true.

"Why, I've plenty of money," replied Mr. Gould, good naturedly. "I haven't had to sell anything." Turning to his son he said: "George, put on your coat and show Mr. Terry our new vault. Let him see what we've got there while you are about it."

Mr. Terry expostulated, saying that he did not want to be the repository for any secret, but the little man insisted. "I want you to see the vault anyway," he urged. Mr. Terry then accompanied young Mr. Gould to the Equitable Building, where the Mercantile Trust Company has prepared a private receptacle for the wealth of the money king. The vault is incased in solid masonry and massive steel fortifications. It is one of the strongest in the world. The celebrated strong box was then unrolled and its contents spread out to view. What Mr. Terry saw he will not divulge save that the showing astonished him. He had not expected such a vast accumulation of wealth as was there represented. The action was entirely impulsive and was not intended as a public statement of assets. Some way the story leaked out, was altered beyond recognition, and did duty as a sensation.

WHAT MR. TERRY SAID.

Mr. Terry said this evening, speaking of his visit to Mr. Gould's vault: "I only counted the securities in one of the boxes in the vault, and I did this out of curiosity because it contained Western Union. The syndicate of liars, as they have been aptly called, had industriously circulated the rumor that Mr. Gould had parted with all of his Western Union stock, and so I had a little curiosity to see how much of it he had."

"And how much did you find?"

"I found $26,187,500 worth, with one-half share over. In the other opening, which contained Missouri Pacific, I only examined one package of the securities, but there were several other packages in it."

"How much was there in the package which you examined?"

"I don't know exactly, but there was over $10,000,000 worth, and there were securities in all other openings in the vault, as I have said. A Chicago newspaper the other day had a head-line, 'Jay Gould Bursted.' If I was Mr. Gould I'd sue that paper for $1,000,000."

A broker this evening said that the following was a fair approximation of Mr. Gould's present holding of stocks:

	Shares.
Western Union	470,000
Missouri Pacific	160,000
Manhattan	65,000
Wabash	200,000
Miscellaneous	155,000
Total	1,003,000

WEST SHORE.

HEAVY SALES AND HIGHER PRICES—A LOAN SECURED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There were heavy sales in West Shore bonds this afternoon, which sold up to 56 after opening at 53¾. The cause of the activity and the advance was said to be due to the success of the company in securing the necessary money to carry on their enterprise, and thus avoid placing the road in the hands of a Receiver. Gens. Winslow and Horace Porter stated that no result had yet been reached with reference to raising money. Both of the gentlemen were disinclined to give a statement as to the status of the negotiations. It was learned, however, that Mr. Woerishoffer has come to the rescue with a tender of a loan to a large amount, which was declined until the full amount required was forthcoming. The sum necessary to enable the company to carry on their work is stated to be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000, and this sum, it is said, will be, without doubt raised at an early day. Mr. Woerishoffer admitted that he had offered to advance money to the company upon certain conditions, but declined to state the conditions or the amount. There is no longer a doubt that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are desirous of securing control of the West Shore Road. President Roberts, who arrived here from Philadelphia Sunday night last, came over for the express purpose of seeing what could be done about the matter, and is reported as having held several consultations with the West Shore officials, without result.

TROUBLE AT FRANKFORT.

Liens amounting to $198,083 have been filed against the West Shore shops at Frankfort. Work of every character in the village is stopped, and the people are much depressed.

MONEY-LENDERS CONSERVATIVE.

BORROWERS REQUIRED TO PUT UP AMPLE SECURITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—There was a grand row in a prominent bank this morning when the Directors met, and considerable profanity was exhibited at the state of the loan account. A number of houses were notified to take out their stuff at once, as the bank had no use for it, and consternation among the brokers in question followed. It is extremely difficult to borrow on O. T., Northern Pacific preferred, Denver, and the Gould Southwestern stocks. On Western Union it is difficult to borrow more than 50, and some large loans are out at 40. It is reported that D. O. Mills yesterday threw overboard a large block of Northwest common, which accounts for the weakness in that stock. One of the Pullman syndicate is also a large seller of stocks, which he is obliged to throw over on account of obligations coming due to the Chicago banks. The bear leaders are said to be aiding several banking and commission houses which are or have been on the ragged edge. Certain bear magnates loaned to a prominent banking house the sum of $12,000,000 in cash for which they required collaterals the par value of which was over $100,000,000. This loan cleaned out the tin boxes of the banking house in question.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HIS RECEPTION THIS EVENING TO BE A GRAND AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The ladies' reception to President Arthur by the Union League Club tomorrow evening promises to be a notable affair. Preparations have been made for it on an extensive scale, and everything is being done by the various committees in charge to render it the most brilliant event of the kind in the club's history. Invitations have been extended to the leading men in different sections of the country, in addition to the members of the Cabinet and a number of Senators and Congressmen. In all 500 cards have been sent out, exclusive of those to members, the latter numbering 1,000. In addition each member is entitled on application to an extra lady's card, as the reception to the President has been combined with the annual ladies' reception given by the members.

President Arthur, Secretary Teller, Secretary Folger, and Clayton McMichael, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, arrived this evening.

ANTON AND FIORIO.

ARRIVAL OF MAPLESON'S NEW TENOR AND CONTRALTO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The steamship Niagara, from Havana, which arrived here today, brought Signor Andres Anton, Col. Mapleson's new tenor, and Signora Bianchi Fiorio, his new contralto. Signor Anton is a somewhat stout, muscular man. His face is handsome and expressive, but of the ordinary type. He is 31 years of age. He appeared first as a singer in Venice in 1881, and his repertoire now covers nearly twenty operas. He sang in Madrid, Florence, Turin, Rome, in Russia in 1882, and in Chili and the principal towns of South America. He left Europe about eight months ago. He has just concluded an engagement in Havana. His range of voice is large, extending over two octaves, from B flat to the high C sharp. He will appear with Col. Mapleson's company at Chicago in "La Favorita," and will be heard at the New York Academy next spring.

Signora Marie Bianchi Fiorio is exceedingly pretty, and perhaps might more aptly be called beautiful. She is tall and slender. Her features recall those of Patti as the diva was years ago. She is 28 years of age and made her début in 1876. Signora Fiorio has a mezzo-soprano voice of fine quality, covering a range of two octaves, from B to the high B flat. She has just completed an engagement in Havana, where she sang with Sig. Anton. She has appeared with Massini, Nilsson, Gerster, and Campanini in Russia. Anton and Fiorio will appear together at Chicago in "La Favorita."

FROZEN TO DEATH.

JOHN FRASER, A WEALTHY ENGLISHMAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Mr. John Fraser, a wealthy Englishman, was found dead and frozen stiff this morning at the foot of a flight of stairs leading to a cellar at No. 650 Hudson street. He was subsequently identified by one of the officers of the steamship Arizona, who said Fraser was an English lumber merchant and that he arrived in this city yesterday. He came to this country three times a year to buy lumber and staves. The Arizona's officer says that he and Fraser left the ship last night, walking up Hudson street. When they parted Fraser turned down-town. He had considerable money with him, and it is believed he was assaulted and robbed, as his money was missing when the body was found.

GEORGE W. LOTHROP.

George W. Lothrop, an actor, who returned home from Chicago a few days ago, was found frozen to death this morning on the steps of a house at No. 204 South Fourth street, Williamsburg. He had been on a spree, and a bottle of liquor was found in his pocket.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

HE SURRENDERS TO THE POLICE AND IS SENT TO ST. LOUIS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—William Woodward, who was indicted in St. Louis last summer for passing five-cent nickels of the latest series which had been washed to imitate $5 gold pieces, was arrested in Nashville, Tenn., and while on the way to St. Louis in custody made his escape by jumping from the train, walked into the office of the Chief of the Secret Service here yesterday. He said he understood that he was "wanted in St. Louis on an indictment for counterfeiting." Woodward said he was not guilty, but he was "willing to go to St. Louis and stand trial." Capt. Curtis, in the secret service office, said he had no information in reference to Woodward's case, and the latter said he would "call again." In the meantime Capt. Curtis ascertained that Woodward's surmise was correct. The latter entered the office again today and was sent to St. Louis in custody of a Deputy Marshal. He told Chief Drummond that he was 'on a spree" when the alleged offense was committed, and "possibly one of a party he was with had induced him to pass such a coin."

THE DEMOCRATIC DRAG-NET.

MYSTERIOUS HINTS ABOUT STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The *Times'* Washington special says: "There are vague intimations here tonight that the House Committee on Accounts has by a diligent use of the drag-net found some alleged startling irregularities in regard to certain accounts of certain officers of the last House. Who the officers or what the accounts are no one outside of the committee seems to know, and a strict injunction of secrecy has been put upon the members of the committee until they are ready to report their discoveries to the House. It is mysteriously hinted that the reported little irregularities in the Doorkeeper's office are very insignificant beside those picked out of the latest haul of the net, and that the Democratic majority of the present House will make the Republicans wish they had not been responsible for the affairs of the last House."

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The insolvent schedule of Wade & Cumming, clothing, state the liabilities at $37,038; nominal assets, $58,000; actual, $34,452.

The pool tournament closed last evening. Malone of Chicago, took the first prize, $250; Frey the second, $200; and King the third, $100.

The weavers of Dexter, Lambert & Co., at Paterson N. J., have joined the strikers. It is expected the strike in New York and Paterson will be settled today, when the manufacturers' and weavers' committees meet in New York to arbitrate.

Abraham Schenck, a gentleman of wealth, having elegant apartments at No. 226 West Fifty-eighth street, died last night from the effects of an overdose of morphine.

The National Temperance Society has issued an address to the National parties urging the nomination of a President and Vice-President favoring the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage has offered the use of the Brooklyn Tabernacle for the funeral ceremonies over the remains of Lieut. De Long and companions in the Jeannette expedition on arrival in New York.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman was given a grand reception last night in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church. Not even a thought was made manifest of the past or present unpleasantness.

Billiard men are endeavoring to arrange a match between the Chicago boy, Malone, and Frey, the great pool players. The general opinion is that the West will maintain its present preeminence over the East.

Miss Ellen Mansfield Davis, daughter of Gen. J. Mansfield Davis and granddaughter of the late Prof. Davis, of West Point, was quietly married yesterday to Mr. Albert Crane at St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, rector of the church, officiated, and there were no bridesmaids. About a hundred of the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom were present.

Active preparations are being made for the celebration of the 147th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine, which falls on Tuesday next. Friday evening the National Liberal League will hold a meeting at their rooms to perfect arrangements. It has already been agreed upon that a large public meeting shall be held the evening of the anniversary at the German Masonic Temple in Fifteenth street, under the auspices of the league.

Justice Pratt, of the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed for the Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island Railroad. Stephen H. Merriman and Charles Storrs have brought action as judgment-creditors against the road, the allegations in the complaint setting forth several judgments, aggregating over $40,000, and claiming that the company is temporarily insolvent. Gen. Jourdan has been Acting President of the road, and is spoken of as the probable Receiver.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

(THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.)

No.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is the color of a cigar really indicative of its strength? WILLIAM HENRY BROWNE.

No.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state whether rape is punishable by death in the State of Illinois. M. L. S.

A Law of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is a marriage license confined to Chicago, or is it a law of Illinois? J. W. SMITH.

Too Much Brother-in-Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Carter Harrison used at one time to denounce a Republican Presidential candidate for the sin of brother-in-lawism. Did he forget that when he appointed young Mr. Stearns to a fat office? ?

Better; But All-Wool Goods Are Believed to Be Better than Either.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly say if very heavy silk underclothes are not better than or as good to wear for warmth and as a guard against colds in this climate as merino? G. H. B.

Germans and Irish.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give me the German and Irish population of Chicago and oblige. STOCK-YARDS.

[In 1880 there were 75,205 Germans and 44,411 Irish in Chicago, according to the census returns.]

Final Papers Only.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Twelve years ago at the age of 16 I came from Canada to the United States and have lived here since. Please inform me if it is necessary to get out naturalization papers in order to avail myself of the right of suffrage. By answering this you will oblige a subscriber. J. P. JOHNSON.

Foreign Ministers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will THE TRIBUNE kindly favor the writer by giving him the names and, if possible, the Washington addresses of the Swedish Minister, the Russian Minister, and the French Minister, and greatly oblige, YOUNG SUBSCRIBER?

[Sweden and Norway, Count Carl Lewenhaupt, No. 1021 Connecticut avenue; Russia, Mr. Charles de Struve, the Portland; France, M. Theodore Roustan, No. 1215 K street, N. W.]

Collier and Collyer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice in your issue today that you state that Robert Laird Collier preached at the Church of the Messiah. Has he never preached at the North Side Unitarian Church? If he has not, will you inform me what has become of the Robert L. Collier who did? O. M. S.

[Robert Laird Collier left Chicago many years ago and went abroad. Robert Collyer, for so many years pastor of Unity Church, went to New York about four years ago.]

Emilio Castelar.

OMAHA, Neb. Jan. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Are there any sources from which a person unacquainted with the Spanish language can gain a good knowledge of the life, character, and aims of the Spanish statesman Castelar. If there are such sources, please give me as full directions for securing them as possible. J. W. PERKINS.

[The *Fortnightly Review* for June and July, 1878, contains a comprehensive sketch of Castelar's career, with selections and criticisms of his principal writings. The publishers are Chapman & Hall, No. 193 Piccadilly, London, but the parts may be procured through any bookseller.]

IN THE TOILS.

Mr. Henry Foss, of No. 712 Cottage Grove avenue, was sitting in a room adjoining the hallway of his residence at 6 o'clock last evening, when he heard the front door open and some person enter. His suspicions were aroused from the fact that a number of keys were used in unlocking the door. Stepping into the hall, Mr. Foss discovered a man in the act of removing the clothing from the rack. Upon sight of Mr. Foss the thief ran into the basement and then out into an alley and disappeared. Officer P. Mahoney traced the man to a saloon in the vicinity, where he was arrested. The prisoner is German, 32 years old, giving the name of August Bobe. He had a number of skeleton keys with which he had gained admittance to the house. He was charged with burglary, and is supposed to be the perpetrator of a number of similar burglaries that have been effected in that neighborhood, and so successfully that no trace of the offender could be discovered.

A LONG RIDE.

A small cavalcade of soldiers recently arrived at St. Petersburg after eleven days' ride from Nijni Novgorod. The party consisted of four officers and fifteen men of the Orenburg Cossacks. In Moscow they were detained for a day by the kindness of the Grand Duke Nicholas and his friends; another day was lost through the inclemency of the weather; and it may therefore be said that the distance of nearly 1,000 miles was made in nine days. On their arrival the condition of both men and horses was found to be highly satisfactory.

A MAIL-ROBBERY.

A mail-carrier's vehicle which was standing at Lake and Clark streets at 6:30 last evening was robbed of twenty-five pounds of letters. The loss was not detected until all trace of the perpetrator had been lost. The police were notified, but at a late hour had made no arrests.

A QUEER ASSAULT.

Anna Curtis and Sarah Hart, Fourth avenue disreputables, were arrested for beating, mauling, and robbing, and the first named for cutting T. C. Preston, a young printer who declined to receive their solicitations. The cut was probably produced by a razor.

FREDERIC HARRISON.

Some Account of the Apostle of the Modern London Positivists.

The Manner in Which "The Festival of All the Dead" Was Celebrated.

A Severe Arraignment of the Gladstone Government and Its Present Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—Is there such a religious sect as the "Positivists" in America? I presume so. Of one fact I am fully persuaded, and that is, if there is such a religious sect it has no so distinguished an apostle and propagandist as Mr. Frederic Harrison, who is the leader of the followers of Comte in England. I never miss an opportunity of either reading or hearing Mr. Harrison. His literary style is almost perfect, whether he is using his pen or standing upon a platform.

There are two branches of this little sect of Positivists in London, one meeting in Chapel street and the other meeting in Fetter lane. For some while these two branches were somewhat hostile, each claiming to be the "orthodox" party. However, while the outward contentions have ceased, the grounds of the old feeling have not been removed. One section is "churchly," having outward and visible signs—an order and ritual of worship—and the other section having no rites and ceremonies whatever, planting themselves simply upon the philosophic theories of their master. Mr. Frederic Harrison is the President of the English Positivist Committee, and is the centre and soul of this unritualistic section of the society in Great Britain. Up a little court in Fetter lane is a miniature room called "Newton Hall," which is the headquarters of Mr. Harrison's following. This hall is one of the places to know. Now and again, any one who wishes to be abreast of the religious thought and activity of his time should attend the meetings and classes held under the auspices of this materialistic sect.

REMARKABLE PEOPLE.

Fetter lane leads off of Fleet street, and is a narrow, winding, little passage. Then leading off of Fetter lane is a still narrower footpath, called Fleur-de-lis court, and up this court is Newton Hall—a room that will seat not more than 150 people. The hall is plain and even brrren, and would be unpleasantly dismal were it not for the number of plaster busts that are ranged round the walls on plaster "brackets" that look like corbels. These are the images of Moses, Homer, Archimedes, Cæsar, St. Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Shakspeare, Gothenberg, and Newton. At this season of the year there are the usual Christmas decorations, and there was hanging against the wall a large photograph of George Eliot, which was enwreathed with holly. There were great blazing, open fires at the ends of the hall, and the room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many who could find neither sitting nor standing room returned whence they came the last night of the year when the followers of Comte came together to commemorate the "Festival of all the Dead." There were many well-known gentlemen and ladies present—well known in the different walks of life—especially in those of science and literature. Nowhere in all London does one see in the same place a number so many remarkable-looking people. I do not say distinguished-looking people, but rather men and women whom one would turn round in the street and follow with one's eyes. Some of them such as one would see in the out-of-the-way places of the earth—the unconventional places. Here were the thoughtful, the sober, the commonplace. There were also the eccentric, the near seers, and the scum of some new thing. Here were members of the nobility, journalists, musicians, poets, and ambitious youths.

A CHARMING LITTERATEUR.

Mr. Harrison came into the hall promptly on time, and began to read his address from a little stand, which looked like a music support on which the violinist puts his copy. When I saw Frederic Harrison, years ago, I was puzzled to make him out. I will explain why. He has a delicacy of touch—a literary finish—that characterizes no English pen of which I know. He has no affectation of manner with his pen. He has not the claptrap of alliteration and repetition which mars the otherwise forcible style of Mr. Matthew Arnold. The styles of both these writers were originally modeled after that of the incomparable pen of M. Sainte-Beuve. Mr. Harrison's pen has kept close to its model. His style has become more and more plain-going and vigorous. He keeps to his French felicity and euphony. Mr. Arnold's style has wandered far afield, and has that most unpardonable of all literary sins—affectation. Moreover, Mr. Harrison is one of the best public speakers in England. He is as straightforward and manly on the platform as with his pen. He does not have, and, better still, he does not affect to have, the English perversion of French nonchalance which so disfigures the public speech and manners of so many English public men. So I had my image of Mr. Harrison in my mind, put there by reading all his essays and articles I could get my hands upon. I had fancied him to be a refined-looking, quiet, low-voiced, and perhaps rather "elegant" gentleman. You may guess how I was puzzled when, in Bradford, I went to a hall where he was to speak, and saw the gentleman on the platform who, I was informed, was Mr. Harrison. He was no littérateur at all. Not a trace of the student or literary anchorite about him. He was a city banker; indeed, might be taken for

A LONDON ALDERMAN,

well-fed and full-blooded, of dark complexion, black hair and eyes. The inevitable mutton-chop whiskers, of course, he wears. His manner was prompt and business-like, and his presence strong and growing out of a well-furnished, evenly-balanced mind in a sound body. He is a man of seemingly perfect physique—standing 5 feet 10, and of good rotundity. He does not look the scholar and accomplished writer that he is. He looks like a gentleman, certainly, but as a gentleman of affairs.

But perplexity soon gives place to reassurance so soon as Mr. Harrison begins his speaking. His speaking style is as beautiful as his writing style. He dashes—though gracefully—into the heart of his work, and you feel that from the first he has clear sailing. Monday evening the address was an exposition of the Comtist doctrine of the immortality, or a charming setting forth of how one's life enters into the life of his race. I wish you could find space for a fuller résumé of this address than I should presume to ask you for, yet I must beg that you will lend your eyes to a brief paragraph or a sentence culled here and there from this garden of sweet simple English—sweet and simple as primroses or daffodils: "A kindly word, a clear thought, or a brave result did not die with the body which was associated with it. The least of our words and of our thoughts had its own inevitable sequence. It must act on the brain, the heart, the will of others, and so must pass into the immense consensus of human life. Every life and every act of every life contributed to the sum of humanity. It was impossible to gainsay this truth or to doubt its importance and its meaning, but our conventional habits of mind were apt to neglect and to obscure it. Here was common ground where the believers of every creed and the believers in none

COULD ALIKE MEET.

Whatever else they hoped or feared, whatever kind of connection they supposed to exist between the future and the present life, nobody could doubt the reality of life on earth and the certain truth that it continued as a force among the living. They asked no one to surrender any jot of belief which he cherished when they asked him to give fuller expression to this truth. Shakspeare, Raphael, Dante, St. Paul, Homer, and Moses enabled us to think, to live, and to enjoy better hour by hour. We were apt to associate the memory of the men of the past with the great men alone. But they all had a common life with us, and were with us, and around us, and in us—all but the worthless and the evil, whose worthlessness and evil died away in the tide of progress and of good. They were all still here practically influencing our lives and working in harmony with us. Such was the special thought at that evening's gathering. We lived by one another, we lived again in one another, and therefore as much after death as before it, and often, indeed, much more after death than before it." The tone of this address was elevated and spiritual from first to last, and Mr. Harrison closed by saying: "Words failed him to give an adequate idea of that boundless and ever-mastering multitude of lives which the thought of the past awakened. The dull monotony of prose did no sort of justice to their feelings. They must resort to the concentrated resources of art, to poetry, and music, and they turned, in order to relieve the feelings in their hearts, to the poem of George Eliot, 'O, may I join the choir invisible.' The gifted author of those words was a friend of his own and of many then assembled in that hall. She assisted them in their movement, and was in profound sympathy with it. The poem expressed the inmost belief of her great brain. He heard those words uttered over her coffin when her body was laid to rest in the grave, and they seemed as if they issued direct from her cold lips and her silent heart. But on the present occasion even poetry could not adequately express their feelings, and they must resort to music, because the very indefinitness of that art could clothe an almost infinit idea. Let them seek, then, on that day, the

'DAY OF ALL THE DEAD,'

by thought, by poetry, by voice, by instrument, to bring home to their minds this transcendent idea, and as they did so, she who wrote the verses and he who first conceived the idea which inspired them would be living in them, bringing to their hearts all the company of the good and the great in all ages and all nations of our earth. They would feel the comfort and the inspiration of their spirits; they would see them and they would hear them when they joined the choir invisible, whose music was the gladness of the world."

The poem of George Eliot, "O may I join the choir invisible," was then given as a cantata. The music was composed for the occasion by Mr. Henry Holmes for full chamber choir, baritone solo and quartet, with an accompaniment for double string quartets and contrabass. The solo was sung by Mr. Herbert Thorndike. There was a choir of mixed voices, and a select quartet of boys' voices from Mr. Stedman's choir. Among those who joined in the instrumental accompaniment were Mr. Burnett, Mr. Grimson, Mr. Gibson, Mr. G. Howell, Herr Carl Jung, Mr. Ellis Boberts, Mr. W. M. Hill, Mr. C. Ould, and Mr. J. Reynolds. Mr. Henry Holmes, the composer of the music, acted as conductor.

The hour came when this service—this "Festival of all the Dead"—was brought to a close. We wandered each his way, with his own thoughts and reflections. Do you inquire what were mine? Well, they were doleful enough. Here was one of subtlest intellects and one of the most brilliant of all the literary men of this generation giving the weight of his splendid powers to the most hopeless and least inspiring of all possible religious creeds; a creed which substitutes humanity—this sinful, seething, suffering humanity—for both God and immortality.

ENGLISH WICKEDNESS IN EGYPT.

Of course, I heard Mr. Harrison New-Year's Day, and, as his address was a review of the work of the old year and a forecasting of the work for the new year, I was less "caught up out of the body" than I had been the evening before. The way Mr. Harrison took the present Cabinet to task for its Egyptian fiasco and folly was as refreshing as an Oriental bath on a sultry day. You must give room for this splendid summing up of the case against the present Ministry. It is the most succinct and veritable statement of fact that has come from any lips or any pen since the habitation of this wicked Egyptian war, instigated and bounded on by Egyptian bondholders in England: "Egypt still remained, as was always evident from the first, the dilema and shame of Mr. Gladstone's Government. Before the close of the session the Positivist Society put forward a statement wherein it recognized the good intentions of a Government which they had steadily supported in the main. They welcomed the solemn assurances of Ministers that the occupation of Egypt was shortly to end. These assurances were doubtless sincere at the time. But the new war in the desert, the anarchy of Egypt, and the imminence of a renewed occupation and ultimate annexation reopened the question afresh. Deeper and deeper they were settling into the mire of a false situation, unable to draw back, unwilling to go forward; without a policy, without an aim, without honor, without self-respect. From the day when they first set out to coerce and to domineer in the Valley of the Nile, our rulers were told that their solemn protestations would prove a mere conservator; they would be forced into maintaining the very abuses they pretended to remedy. All that they were warned against had come true. They had crushed out of Egypt all life and power of self-government; they were now practically hated by the masses, and secretly thwarted by the white ruling caste. The misery of Egypt was increasing, the wretched government of it, the scandals, the horrors, and the anarchy were at their worst, and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were now

DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL.

The unhappy fellah was tortured and plundered worse than ever, the administration was more helpless and crazy than ever, the European usurers were more greedy, the finances were more hopelessly burdened. The whole nation was weaker and more disorganized than it was two years ago—and in the midst of it stood the great Liberal Government of Mr. Gladstone, answerable directly now for everything, yet incapable of mending anything; committed to an incalculable adventure in the deserts of Africa, or, in the alternative, committed to hand over Egypt to civil and religious confusion. There were reasons, they were told, for the delay: Egypt would soon be able to maintain herself, and the army of occupation would be withdrawn—this day six months. Did any reasonable Englishman not standing on a platform believe this? We were told today it was the cholera; now it was the Mahdi; now it was the canal or the interests of British commerce that compelled a delay which all deplored and none could foresee. Ah! there were false prophets in England as well as in Africa. The cholera was nothing new, the Soudan rebellion was nothing new, the canal and British commerce were much what they were ten years ago. These phrases might serve the turn of a debate in Parliament, but they could not deceive the nation; we went in arms to Egypt to crush the Egyptians into submitting, while we played our commercial game as best suited our own pockets; we did not intend to annex the country in any formal way, so long as the Egyptians were quiet and suffered the commercial game to go on; we were still staying in Egypt because they had never yet submitted to us absolutely, and we should stay there because they never would submit. Ministers were told that when the native army and the Government were annihilated Egypt would be the prey of the savages of the desert. They were told that when we once had occupied Egypt, both civilly and militarily, it would be practically impossible to come out. They were told that, having plunged Egypt into anarchy, it would be perilous and dangerous to annex it, and yet impossible to quiet it. Yet Mr. Gladstone, with the professions of Mid-Lothian on his lips, went on. Mr. Chamberlain, with all the Nonconformist anti-Jingoes around him, the very Quakers and the founders of peace societies, and the leaders of the campaign of 1880 hounding them on—they went into this great folly, and in this great crime they all still stood. What was all that the late Government did in comparison with the danger and guiltiness of this? The Zulu war had been undone; the Afghan escapade was undone; the treaty of Berlin had been accepted; and Cyprus was a feasible. But the annexation of Egypt would be a permanent danger, a formidable burden, a conspicuous breach of faith. And if final annexation did prove the end of this ill-starred war those who in time to come should write the history of our epoch would record that the great blot and burden was laid on it, not by Lord Beaconsfield and the party of war, but by Mr. Gladstone and the so-called party of peace. For his own part he saw no half-way between complete and immediate withdrawal or complete and immediate annexation. The former would be a humiliation to the Ministry; the latter a humiliation, a burden, and a danger to England. Of the two evils he preferred the former."

THE LONDON PRESS WAKING UP.

The London press takes little notice of matters going on outside "official" coteries. It reports speeches of very notable politicians, whether the

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Henry E. Abbey's Italian Opera Company in "Lohengrin."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Siberia." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Cosey Couple" and "Butterfly Fever."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. "Our Summer Boarders." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Edwin Thorne in "The Black Flag." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. F. S. Chanfrau. Afternoon, "The Bankrupt's Wife." Evening, "Kit."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

The Art Institute.
Corner Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. Open day and evening.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1884.

CLEAR and colder today.

A SOCIETY ISLAND Queen has arrived at San Francisco.

CHICAGO now has nearly 21,000,000 bushels of grain in store.

BIG loans are clearing the financial atmosphere in New York.

HORTICULTURISTS are in session at Elgin, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

IT is asserted at the railroad offices that east-bound rates are still being cut.

NO RESULT in the Kentucky Senatorial contest. Fifty-six ballots to date.

A BILL passed the House yesterday which will make the patent-right sharks weep.

THE Grand Army reunion at Decatur, Ill., next week promises to be a notable event.

THE Hennepin Canal Committee at Washington last night decided upon a program.

TWO HOT-BLOODED Brazilian duelists are now in a New York station-house, cooling off.

AT Buffalo, N. Y., civil-service rules went into effect yesterday. The matter is reported in full.

FITZ JOHN PORTER has got his bill through the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATOR MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, it is now confidently expected, will succeed Judge McCrary.

THE Texas Pacific Land-Grant Forfeiture bill is now in a good position on the House calendar.

THE man who killed Batthyany in a duel in Hungary goes to prison for two years and pays a fine.

SENATOR ALLISON was reëlected United States Senator by each House of the Iowa Legislature yesterday.

THE House yesterday passed a joint resolution providing for the expenses of the Greely relief expedition.

JAY GOULD is said to have made another astonishing display of wealth to the Wall street capitalists yesterday.

JUDGE ALBION W. TOURGEE lectured last night to a large audience in this city. His subject was "Give Us a Rest."

THE Senate Finance Committee is now holding frequent sessions for the purpose of perfecting a new Banking bill.

THE Democrats are understood to oppose the postal telegraph. This is a party-principle—opposition to all progress.

GOV. GLICK, of Kansas, declares that the prohibition crusade has greatly damaged trade at Topeka. Many houses are vacant.

THE trial of Mrs. Long, who confessed that she killed a little boy at Dartford, Wis., was yesterday at Ripon, Wis., postponed for another term of court.

IN our foreign columns will be found copious extracts giving the opinions of the Parisian and Viennese press on the conquest of Egypt by Great Britain.

TWO SERIOUS fires are reported from Canada. A sugar-refinery at Montreal burned, with a loss of $150,000, and the Commercial Hotel and several business buildings at Cornwall, Ont., were destroyed, involving a loss of $100,000. The Y. M. C. A. at Cornwall was burned out.

BY a vote of 111 to 38 the House yesterday referred the remainder of the land-grant bills to the Public Lands Committee, of which Judge Payson is a member.

A RAILWAY accident near Dayton, O., on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, injured seven people badly and hurt fourteen other passengers less seriously.

HENRY GEORGE is making a great sensation in London. Prof. Max Müller believes George should be given plenty of rope, and should not be foolishly martyrized.

CHRISTINE NILSSON complains that outside of New York City there are few theatres where the voice does not stick in the throat. She misses the Crosby Opera-House.

MATTHEW ARNOLD lectured to "the few" last night at Central Music-Hall. What the eminent Englishman said and who heard it are carefully recorded on another page.

SECRETARY CHANDLER was before a subcommittee of the Naval Committee yesterday. They will probably give him $2,000,000 on account of the cruisers now building.

JUDGE HAWES, of the Circuit Court, yesterday commanded a Western Union clerk to produce certain telegraphic dispatches which were needed in evidence. His order was complied with.

A BLOODY fight, much like the affray between Dunn and Elliott, occurred in a colored faro-bank on South Clark street yesterday. One of the gamblers was killed and the other slightly wounded.

THE son and heir of the English Duke of Westminster died yesterday. His title of courtesy was Earl Grosvenor. He was a man 31 years of age and the prospective possessor of enormous wealth.

THE Ways and Means and Appropriations syndicate at Washington is far behind with its work. No money bill till February. This is the old story. The Democrats are afraid to make one single move.

R. W. HELLAKER has been nominated by the disaffected and uninfluential political elements of the Second Kansas District, to take the late Mr. Haskell's place in Congress. Hellaker will go to meet Foraker.

SENATOR INGALLS yesterday, in the Senate, exercised his sharp tongue on Alaska. The Revenue Collector up there will be greatly shocked on reading Mr. Ingalls' estimate of the value of Alaska as a territorial possession.

BURLINGTON meets the tripartiters today at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Little will be done because too many magnates are detained elsewhere by various circumstances. Still, the present armistice may be prolonged on that very account.

PERHAPS the effect of Europe's attitude toward America, as evidenced in the stagnation of Chicago's packing interests, will hurry Congress into the proper action. Fifty millions of the most liberal buyers on earth can make the old country howl if they withdraw their patronage even for a year.

THE night of Dec. 22 last Charles F. Whitcomb, at 219 Thirty-first street, smelt escaping gas, and lit a match to look for it. By this favorit but unfortunate method he found the gas at an expense of several thousand dollars and some personal injury. Yesterday he brought suit for $25,000 against the new company.

IT is understood that the recent conduct of the Police Prosecutor, Charles Cameron (which has been freely reported in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, a notable example of the thing complained of being among our reports this morning), is to be called to the official notice of the Mayor. Will that official act for the interests of the city?

ALL decent saloonkeepers are well known to be in favor of the ordinance closing the saloons at midnight, and yet Ald. Geogehan has introduced an ordinance repealing that salutary provision. His reason is that an all-night saloon is to some extent necessary, but that the number should be restricted. He believes in high license in the night time.

RELIEF has come to the markets. The pause of Monday was probably at hard-pan. When the bell struck on 'Change yesterday afternoon prices were the highest of the session—in some cases almost two cents above the opening. At the Stock-Yards the continued falling off in receipts emphasized the advance which has been noticed there for several days.

PEOPLE should not be misled by the ticket-scalpers' boom at the opera. There are plenty of seats at the very high price of $4, and many at the more reasonable figures of $2 and $3. In fact, if the best opera-singers of the whole world can come to Chicago all at once and receive the proper support for three weeks, even at "manufacturers' prices," it will open the eyes of all creation plenty wide.

YESTERDAY the subject of foreign discriminations against American commerce was discussed in the Senate. The Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed to prepare a report embodying measures which, when enacted into law, will protect American interests. Recent tariff legislation by France, Germany, Mexico, and Brazil is also to be investigated.

THIS morning, before Judge Shepard, of the Superior Court, the Attorney-General of the State will ask for a temporary injunction in his case against the Chicago & Evanston Railroad to restrain that company from acting under the pretended franchises granted by the Chicago City Council a few weeks ago. The defendants have been active in their preparations for the legal struggle which now opens. Their principal points of defense are outlined in our local columns. They claim their road has already been built, and therefore cannot be reached by an injunction not to build.

THE TRIBUNE is enabled to give the particulars of another Bourbon victory in Virginia. Nothing had been heard of it by telegraph for good and sufficient reasons, and nothing would have been read about it by mail had the State of Virginia exercised any power over Uncle Sam's "postboys." E. D. Atchison, a Vermont Republican, was lynched last Friday by a drunken Democratic mob at Monterey, Va. No murder had been committed. A fight had taken place in which the Vermonter had defended himself as best he could with a knife. He had been arrested, but his assailant, being only slightly injured, had refused to prosecute, and the prisoner was about to be released. This maddened the Southerners, and the "lynching" followed. It is unnecessary to state that Atchison had been a Republican who dared to speak out his opinions—precisely as an honorable Southerner would do in Chicago, and that, too, without being mobbed for it.

ACCORDING to the story related to a TRIBUNE representative by Mr. Gerhard, of West Madison street, the outrage of summoning city merchants to appear before country Justices of the Peace is again an everyday occurrence. This abuse is one outside of the present correction of the statutes, but it is nevertheless an abuse. Mr. Gerhard was compelled to leave his business time after time, and the case was as often continued, though he was at all times ready to show that he owed absolutely nothing to the complainant. The majority of the cases brought before these country magistrates are on garnishee suits, in which the injustice of keeping an employer dancing attendance on their petty pleasure is especially apparent. Mr. Gerhard is taking the right course, and proposes to hold both Justice and prosecutor to a strict accountability.

HUNTINGTON'S DEFEAT.

The report of the Committee on Public Lands condemning Huntington's preposterous claim to the Texas Pacific land-grant and the resolution of the House of Representatives declaring the forfeiture of all unearned land-grants may be accepted as a new departure whereby Congress serves notice on the railroad Treasury-raiders that they must go out of business. This is the real significance of the position taken by Congress, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be done to neutralize it.

As to Mr. Huntington, the Payson report, following close upon the heels of the exposure which grew out of his resurrected letters to Colton, is simply fatal. It required unparalleled presumption on his part to come forward as a claimant for the Texas Pacific land-grant, but even his assurance will probably fail him in the face of this rebuff; but if it doesn't it will not avail him. There are two points in the report which push him into a corner from which he cannot escape.

1. The Payson report makes it apparent that the Texas Pacific Railroad project, then under the protection of Tom Scott, secured its favors from Congress expressly upon the condition that a new and independent line should be constructed to San Diego on the Pacific coast, and thus furnish a direct competition with the Central and Union Pacific Railroads for the benefit of the public, and especially for the relief of the California people, who were and continue to be oppressed and swindled by the railroad monopolists. It is shown beyond any question that the theory of competition was abandoned from the moment the Huntington crowd obtained possession of the new route; that the present Southern Pacific line was constructed with the money and resources of the Central Pacific; that the road has not been built to San Diego, but carried forward as an extension of the Central Pacific monopoly; and that there is not now and in the nature of things never can be any of the competition which alone could justify the enormous grant of 15,000,000 acres of the public domain.

2. It is made equally clear by the citation of Huntington's own letters that at the time the grant to the Texas Pacific corporation was under consideration in Congress he and his associates in Central Pacific were using every influence, legitimate and illegitimate, which they could command to prevent the passage of the bill conferring the land gratuity upon the Scott enterprise. The favorit argument used by Huntington at that time was that a Southern Pacific road could be constructed by private capital on its own merits without Government aid, and in proof thereof he pointed to the fact that he and those associated with him were actually engaged in building such a road without asking or seeking any assistance from Congress. His purpose was, not to protect the Government from any raid, but to head off a threatened competition; having succeeded in swallowing up the competing road, and having thus defeated the only purpose which could warrant the grant of land, he now steps forward as a claimant for the bounty which he formerly denounced. Fortunately for the country he is convicted out of his own mouth.

The situation of the Pacific Railroad ring is admirably described in the concluding portion of the Payson report, which is summarized as follows:

> The report says that the Southern Pacific was built with the money of the Central Pacific outside of the securities based upon it, and operated and controlled by that company; that so far as Congress is concerned the Southern Pacific never had any rights east of Yuma upon which it could base a claim against the Government either legal or equitable; that it built its road expressly without the intention, expectation, or hope of receiving a dollar of aid or an acre of land therefor from the Government; that by its action it aided in defeating the building of the road contemplated by Congress; and the facts presented in the report show that transcontinental transportation now stands in this condition: The next route north of this, the Atlantic & Pacific, is controlled by the Central Pacific west of the Colorado and by Gould east of it. The Central Pacific and Union Pacific with Gould's connections east of Omaha control the middle route. By subsidizing the Pacific Mail the Central Pacific keeps the water route under control. The Northern Pacific is not only in the "pool" with the Central, but an agreement has been made between them whereby the territory of the great Northwest is divided between them as to transportation, as though the ownership of the country followed the building of railroads into it, subject to which practical assertion of ownership the transportation of freight for the entire Pacific coast is under the control of a few men who adopt as a rule for charge "all the traffic will bear."

It is scarcely within the range of possibility that the present Congress or any future Congress will listen for one moment to Huntington's outrageous demand after the scathing indictment which Messrs. Payson and Cobb and their associates on the Public Lands Committee have brought against him. On the contrary, they seem to have prepared the way for the adoption of such legislation as will compel the ring which controls the transcontinental railways to meet all their obligations to the Government and adopt fair rates for the public. The charters of these railroads confer upon Congress the right to protect the people against extortion and oppression, and the time is ripe for enforcing the conditions under which they were created.

THE ACQUITTAL OF YOUNG NUTT.

It will not surprise any one that the jury in the Nutt case yesterday morning returned a verdict of not guilty, on account of defendant's emotional insanity at the time the murder was committed. Under the circumstances no other verdict could have been expected, for the pressure upon the jury of the "higher law" of society, irresistible though unwritten, was too great to be overcome. That pressure manifested itself throughout the trial upon the court, the counsel, the jury, and the conduct of the case. So far as any influence upon the jury was concerned, the prosecution might have spared its efforts and saved time and expense, for the outcome was apparent even before any evidence was submitted. The jury evidently had selected its verdict. The only question left was how to declare it consistently.

Under the law there was no resource left to them but to convict the prisoner either of murder or manslaughter, for the law does not justify the killing of a human being except in self-defense. In cases of insanity at the time of the act, however, the law will release the prisoner, because an insane man is not responsible for his actions. But young Nutt was not clearly proven insane. On the other hand, much of the testimony went to show that he was sane, and that he had prepared himself for the commission of the deed for weeks before he did it. This placed the jury in a dilema. They wanted to acquit him. Society was silently but forcibly calling upon them to acquit him. The law, on the other hand, demanded of them to convict him, for he had committed murder.

As the only way out of their dilema the jury took the bull by the horns, declared him insane, and acquitted him. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the verdict, it was morally impossible that they should have brought in any other. Dukes had murdered young Nutt's father and outraged his sister, and brought a lifetime grief and shame into the family, and had been acquitted by an ignorant or corrupt jury. The "higher law" of society called for his punishment, and the jury in this case recognized that society had imposed that duty upon young Nutt. In other words, he was made an officer of the unwritten law, where the statutory law had failed in the performance of duty, and its execution was committed to him by society. As against that commission it was a foregone conclusion that the jury would not bring in a hostile verdict. As the only way out of the dilema which the law imposed on them, they returned the verdict demanded by society.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BUSINESS.

The episode in the Fitz John Porter discussion which occurred in the House Monday last, pending the consideration of the bill, ought to convince any unprejudiced person that he has no case. No man who had the right on his side, no man whose cause was a just one, would ever have resorted to such sharp and underhanded practices as were exposed in the resolution offered by Mr. Boutelle.

The resolution offered by Mr. Boutelle adds to the graveness of his offense in disobeying the orders of his superior officer in the presence of the enemy a subsequent course of conduct which has encouraged the West Point fledglings to question publicly the acts of their superiors. By this resolution, which is grounded upon information obtained from Fitz John Porter's Democratic friends, we learn that it has been their practice for several years past to supply the graduating classes of West Point with diagrams and maps of the Bull Run battle for the purpose of obtaining opinions from them upon the correctness of Porter's action. Under such circumstances—for the request was tantamount to a demand for an opinion favorable to him—these students have unanimously decided that he was right in disobeying orders. In this petty manner his friends have been manufacturing public opinion and securing the influence of West Point in his favor.

If this unseemly business went no further it might be tolerated; but it has a more serious side. The court-martial which found Fitz John Porter guilty was composed of old and experienced army officers. Its findings were approved by the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and they were promulgated with the highest authority of law known to the service. Their verdict is then submitted to students of the National Academy to be criticised. They are invited to express their callow opinions of the action of their superiors—these young men, educated at the expense of the country and presumably taught, among other things, that a soldier's first duty is to obey his superiors without question. It is not their right to criticise or question, but to respect and obey. By whose authority did the whitewashing of Fitz John Porter become a part of the curriculum of West Point? Under what provision of the military code are students allowed to question the decision of the highest military tribunal, indorsed by the Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief? Since when has it become a feature of the discipline of West Point to foster insubordination and inculcate contempt for law?

These are questions which it was pertinent for any member of the House to ask, and unanimous consent should have been given to Mr. Boutelle's resolution of inquiry. It was a high-handed invasion of the discipline of West Point, whether made by Fitz John Porter or his friends for him. But, as might have been expected, the Democratic majority suppressed the inquiry and would not allow the resolution to be adopted or even referred to a committee. The Northern ex-Copperheads and the Southern ex-Confederates joined hands and came to the rescue of their favorite. Both have reason to do so, but particularly the latter, for they know the exact nature of the service which he rendered them. Though it was impotent as affecting the final result, they are none the less grateful to a man who succeeded in prolonging the War another year by refusing to attack them when he was ordered. Had an officer whose heart was in his work, who was true to his country and true to his duty as a soldier—an officer like Sheridan, for instance—been in Fitz John Porter's place he would have obeyed orders promptly, hurled that splendid corps against Longstreet's advancing column, and shattered it. It may be accepted that Porter's Northern and Southern friends intend to rush the bill through, but the President, if he has any respect for the sentiments of Union people, will decline to give it authority by his signature.

THE DYNAMITE POLICY.

By taking advantage of local animosities among the Irish "leaders," and through skillful advertising, Mr. P. J. Sheridan's friends in this city gathered a large audience Monday night to listen to that person's peculiar views and theories on the much-debated Irish question. A Celtic audience, inspired by national music and patriotic songs, is not likely to be very discriminating, and the applause with which Mr. Sheridan's dynamite talk appears to have been greeted should be taken with all due allowance.

For one thing, it is certain that the policy of murder, if adopted by the Irish generally, would lead to the utter ruin of their cause, which, through the supreme ability of their great leader, Mr. Parnell, never seemed more hopeful than it does now. Mr. Sheridan and his friends utterly misconceive the English character if they think that England can be driven by a policy of dynamite destructiveness and political assasination into letting go its hold on Ireland. Every incident in the history of the relations of the two islands since Pope Adrian sold the smaller one to Henry II. shows that a policy of vengeful annoyance will only make England tighten her grip. The penal laws followed the collapse of Sarsfield's gallant fight for his country. The Irish historians all affirm that the rebellion of 1798 was forced by the British agents in order to facilitate the passage of the act of Union. The existing Coercion act, of which the Irish complain so bitterly, is the result of the murders instigated by Mr. Sheridan's old associate, James Carey, in the Phenix Park, in May, 1881. Political nagging, as the dynamite policy may be called, only serves to rouse all the opposition and ferocity of the predominant Teutonic nature of the English. They have never yet yielded to such methods. They but devise more schemes, of a more brutal nature than before, to punish their tormentors. None but cranks and fanatics could possibly believe that England will be made to let go her hold on Ireland by tin-canister dynamite explosions and assasinations like that of Lord Frederick Cavendish. It took all the power of France for 200 years, and when England was but a third-rate Power, to wrest Calais from her. England has held Gibraltar against all the power of Spain for 130 years. It took the American Revolutionists eight years of hard warfare, with the assistance of France, Spain, and Holland, to drive the English out of this country, and when they were driven out they ruined the French navy, seized her East Indies, destroyed the power of Holland, and crippled Spain in revenge. The Romans of old were not as tenacious of purpose, as persistent, or as dogged as the English. All history, all tradition—everything—points to the utter absurdity, stupidity, and craziness of Mr. Sheridan's methods. That any considerable number of Irishmen should sanction or indorse them argues that the people as a whole are devoid of that quick-wittedness with which they have been generally credited.

The first act of aggression on the part of Mr. Sheridan's disciples or dupes would be followed by new acts of coercion and by persecutions of the Irish people not only in England, but in Ireland also. Let any important public building be blown up, such as the Parliament House, or some great personage in England be assasinated, such as the Queen or Mr. Gladstone, by any "fiery Invincible," and there will be a bloody massacre of the Irish in England. They will not have an opportunity to leave that country, as Mr. Sheridan pharisaically advises them to do. This dynamite apostle is so large-minded that he considers it no sacrifice for the couple of millions of Irish and their descendants in England, many of whom are quite wealthy and occupy prominent positions, to abandon their property and their positions and clear out with their families in order to allow him and his "few brave men" to do "the work of freedom and humanity" by means of daggers and dynamite-bombs. But even if they went from England to Ireland, as he suggests, could not the English persecute them there? Does Mr. Sheridan take his countrymen for a lot of idiots to talk such absurd nonsense to them? If he and his friends are sincere, why do they not take their skirmishing funds, their lecture receipts, and go to England to inaugurate the new warfare—to practice with the "resources of civilization"? America will gladly dispense with their services, and the English may want them. They do no good to the Irish cause: they but weaken it and bring it into contempt with those who mistake them for exponents of Irish feeling. They do not in any degree represent the sentiments of even a tithe of the Irish of America, and they have absolutely no following in Ireland since Carey turned informer and the Invincibles were hanged.

TELLING HALF THE STORY.

Speaker Carlisle has not yet been given up by the Pennsylvania high-tariff monopolists. They took him to Philadelphia the other day, dined and wined him, and carted him around to see the manufactories of that city. He was conducted, the reports tell us, through a number of the large establishments, including the mills of Thomas Dolan, Baldwin's locomotive-works, and Dobson's carpet-mills, and afterward went to Norristown, where he visited the iron-works owned by Mr. Sellers, who was subsequently one of the prominent guests—or hosts—at the select little party of fourteen given the Speaker at the Commonwealth Club.

The real purpose veiled under these social attentions was to impress the Speaker with the majesty and importance of the great subsidized Pennsylvania interests which are opposing any amelioration of tariff taxes. These protected shops were paraded as so many high-tariff arguments. See the millions of capital invested here and the thousands of laborers whose wages are being reduced! Can you doubt after this exhibit, ran the implied argument of his entertainers, the wickedness and the folly of reducing the taxes on which all establishments depend for their right to charge consumers double prices?

Was there any one to show the Speaker the reverse of this flattering picture? We fear not, for his entertainers were the capitalists and the employers who profit by the taxes they are so anxious to save from repeal. The fourteen gentlemen who sat down to dinner with him at the Commonwealth Club were not toil-stained laborers; the seven hundred guests who took his hand at the reception in the evening at the Commonwealth Club were not workingmen nor the sons or daughters or wives of workingmen whose wages are being cut down remorselesly.

The reverse side of the picture of the pampered Pennsylvania industries represented by the towering mills and factories and the elegantly-dressed men and women whom the Speaker met in Philadelphia is not so bright that any one could expect to get much pleasure from looking at it. It can be seen any day in the newspapers in the never-ceasing announcements of the stoppages of work, of reductions of wages, of the importation of foreign workingmen, and the strikes of insubordinate citizens who resist the attempt of their employers to make them work for the bare living of themselves and the wives and children dependent on them.

Our dispatches from Reading, near Philadelphia, the other day announced that the miners in the iron-ore beds of the flats of the Lower Macunge had just had their wages cut down to 65 cents a day from the munificent sum of 75 cents which they had been receiving. These men work from ten to twelve hours a day, sometimes in ice and water, and often break down from the cruel exposure. They have large families to support. And 65 cents is not the lowest wages of these Pennsylvania beneficiaries of the high tariff. There are family men among them who get but 62 cents a day, and that only when the weather is good enough to permit them to work. When the Pennsylvanian is before Congress he is a philanthropist who wants to pay the workingmen high wages (out of the taxpayers' pockets). When he gets back to Pennsylvania he is a business-man again who wants to pay the lowest wages possible, and in addition to that wants to make his laboring men and all the others in the country pay him tribute on all they eat, wear, or consume. The only cheap thing in Pennsylvania is cheap men.

The Speaker's faithful lieutenant, Representative Morrison, was with him, and it is not to be doubted that he reminded his chief that the towering walls, the gleaming machinery, the brilliant dresses, were but one-half the show Philadelphia had to make as the result of its devotion to the tariff. Carlisle should have asked his hosts to let him see their pay-rolls and their statements of profit and loss. The employers have made enough to give elegant dinners to the officers of the Government and to array themselves and their wives and daughters in silks, and laces, and precious stones. All the while they have been doing this they have been reducing the wages of their workingmen, who have been sinking lower and lower in misery.

THE EXPOSITION STAYS.

The Council has receded definitly from the demand it made for the payment of $10,000 annual rental for the ground occupied by the Exposition Building and has agreed upon a nominal rent of $500. In addition to this sum, however, the city receives the rental paid by the Baltimore & Ohio Company for that part of the building it occupies, the free occupancy of the engine-house, and the personal property tax, all of which amounts to a very fair compensation for privileges which are enjoyed by an institution which is of more benefit to the city than the Common Council is in its present condition.

The considerations which have moved the Council to abandon its excessive demands may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. The force of public opinion, which denounced in unmistakable terms the persecution of the Exposition Company and threatened retaliation in case the attack should result in the demolition of the building, which its owners actually contemplated in preference to submitting to the unjust exactions the Council wanted to impose. It is possible that if certain Aldermen had seen their way clear to any personal profit in the transaction they would have persisted in defying public opinion, but they became convinced that "there was no money in it."

2. The impression gained ground that this demand for rent was calculated to raise an ugly question as to the city's right to exercise the control of ownership over the ground in question. Investigation showed that in the event of litigation the courts would probably hold that the title to the property is in the State, which has never relinquished its hold except under the repealed act of 1869, and then only under certain conditions, which have never been fulfilled. The Council evidently concluded that it would be wiser to withgo an effort to exact rent which there was small likelihood of receiving than to urge a demand which might result in ousting the city altogether from possession of the property.

3. The danger that the city might lose the Democratic convention through an apprehension that the Exposition Building would be torn down undoubtedly had great weight with the Aldermen of the Democratic persuasion who had previously insisted upon the $10,000 rental. This point seemed to be urged in the Council with more effect than any other. The average Democratic Alderman was not to be moved so long as his obstinacy threatened merely an injustice to the men who had invested their capital in a public-spirited enterprise, or so long as injury to the Chicago public was threatened by their action; but as soon as they comprehended that they might forfeit an opportunity of harboring a Democratic convention they were ready to change front.

It is certainly a matter of great public satisfaction that the Exposition is to be left undisturbed. The building and the uses to which it has been put have been of excellent service not only to Chicago, but to the whole country tributary to this city, and the projects already outlined for its occupancy—the Republican National Convention, the biennial musical festival in May, the season of summer-night concerts by Thomas, the regular fall Exposition—will be worth much more to the city than twice or thrice the amount of rent which the Council demanded.

A LETTER from the Corresponding Secretary of the New England Divorce-Reform League, the Rev. Samuel W. Dike, of Royalton, Vt., corrects the general impression that it is the object of the league to obtain a uniform National divorce law through a constitutional amendment. Its mission at present is to collect information as to the number of divorces, their relation to the number of marriages, the causes of divorce, and the remedies, and in pursuance of this it is not only gathering facts from individuals, commissions, courts, and State reports, but is seeking the coöperation of Congress in this work. The action of Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, is entirely independent of that of the league, but, it is said, has the same purpose in view. The memorial of the league, as the Secretary says, "is simply an inquiry by men of all shades of opinion for the facts." In other words, when the facts are all in then some practical plan of action may be based upon them, but at present the league has no other design upon Congress than to gather information.

TULARE LAKE, a large body of water in California, has during the last few years been rapidly drying up, and the time is apparently not far distant when it will cease to exist. Within the memory of men still living it was thirty-three miles long and twenty-four miles wide. Today it is only about fifteen miles long and eight miles wide, being a shrinkage in superficial area of more than 650 miles. The cause of this drying up is largely due to human agency. Probably the extensive systems of irrigation recently put in operation in the vicinity are mainly the cause of the subsidence. Nearly all the rivers and brooks which have acted as feeders to Tulare Lake have been tapped. In some cases they have been entirely diverted from their natural courses, and have been made to minister to the reclamation of arid districts for agricultural purposes. And in a few years every gallon of water which now empties into Tulare Lake will be carried through artificial channels to hundreds of farms which would otherwise be of little value.

MR. SHERIDAN, the dynamiter, takes care to say to his Irish audiences that he does not want to antagonize Parnell, but he is doing it insidiously all the same. He knows that to do so openly would not be tolerated by the most easily duped class of the Irish in this country. Mr. Sheridan is only adopting his old tactics. He said in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter Saturday that he joined the Land League as a cover for his revolutionary movements. Are his honeyed words about Parnell now a cover for his attempt to destroy the movement which is led by that most capable of all the leaders that Ireland has ever had?

MR. HOWLAND owes it to the reputation of the Chicago public-school system to inaugurate a reform in the methods of instruction pursued in the high-school, if the letter from a member of the Senior class of that institution published yesterday is a fair indication of the epistolary and other accomplishments of the students in attendance. Mr. Howland is a capable, conscientious Superintendent. But something is wrong. Is it in the teachers, or in the course of instruction?

COL. CLEARY played it sly on Judge Hawes. The Colonel would make an invaluable grand juror. As the county cannot have his services as a Commissioner, he ought occasionally to be made to serve it in some other equally important capacity. The public interests are superior to his personal "Board-of-Trade" concerns.

THE statement regarding O'Donnell printed in the Dublin National papers, and the accuracy of which his brother so emphatically denies, was manufactured in this city by a local "patriot." It was first published in an evening paper here, and was mainly intended to reflect on a well-known Irish-American lawyer, who does not approve of the methods of the "patriot" in question.

MR. STEPHEN W. DORSEY has become a truly moral man, full of wise saws and modern instances. He might have known, though, that there are things the American people despise as well as cowardice, hesitation, and trimming. Of such are slander of the dead and the living, corruption, and impudent braggadocio. For Mr. S. W. Dorsey to say this, however, might hurt the feelings of some of his warm friends.

"BLATHERSKITE" LAWLER did not carry out his contract to adjourn the Council to hear Sheridan discourse on dynamite. The Council may not have a good record, but the majority of the Aldermen, though demagogs, are not fools or cranks.

MR. FINERTY is acting in the spirit of his membership of the Civil-Service Reform Committee in introducing a bill one of the purposes of which is to prevent appointments to army officerships through political favoritism.

AS LONG as Harrison holds the resignation Lieb will not be happy. The "best" has been known to "go back" before this on his friends when it suited his interests.

PERSONALS.

Governor-General Anoutchire, of Eastern Siberia, is of the knout knouty. His name is synonymous in Russia with the utmost harshness. Last month he bitterly upbraided one Neoustroiff, a school-teacher, alleged to have disseminated seditious doctrimes, and his exasperated victim struck him. Anoutchire, who may be fittingly described as a Nihilist manufacturer, had him shot in twenty-four hours.

Mme. de Witt, the daughter of Guizot, has just published the first volume of her edition in modern language of extracts from the old French chroniclers. The work begins with Gregory of Tours and will end with Philippe de Commines. This first volume embraces the origins of French history, and carries the reader to the end of the First Crusade. It is full of matter descriptive of manners and character.

The Washington *Star* says: "A registered letter postmarked Moscow, Russia, has been received at the Dead-Letter Office. The letter was not delivered because it was addressed to Messrs. Blaine, Davis, and Mahone, manufacturing company, Baltimore, Md. At the top of the envelope there is the name of a Russian firm dealing in hemp and rubber goods. The export assessors of the office are of the opinion that this letter was suggested by seeing the names of these gentlemen mentioned in a Baltimore paper in connection with political machinery."

A strange case of longevity is reported from Mount Lebanon, N. Y. It appears that the oldest member of a settlement of Shakers in that neighborhood is Dolly Saxton. She was born in Stephentown, N. Y., in the year 1777, and when only 5 years old was left by her parents, who were in very poor circumstances, with the Shakers, who had made Mount Lebanon their resting-place. Among these queer people Dolly Saxton has now lived 107 years. She is still in possession of her faculties and can move about readily, although now nearly 107 years old.

John W. Rusk, a native of Illinois, met his death a few days ago while working in one of the mines belonging to Pease & Taylor, in the Spring Mountain district in Eastern Idaho. Rusk was engaged in thawing out giant powder, when he let a stick of the powder fall, which exploded, tearing open the lower part of the abdomen, stripping the flesh from his thighs, and blowing off his right arm. The unfortunate man lived but a short time after the accident, and died while being carried down from the mine. His relatives live somewhere near Chicago. Illinois papers will please copy this item that it may meet the eyes of the friends of the deceased.—*Dillon (Mont.) Tribune, Jan. 12.*

Mezzofanti's hitherto unique position among linguists, says the Moscow *Gazette*, is threatened by a young Russian officer, who at the age of 26 years has mastered the French, German, English, Danish, Swedish, Italian, Polish, Finnish, Serbian, Czech, Japanese, Chinese, and Malay languages. Besides these he is acquainted with three different Japanese, one South African, and two Chinese dialects, and is at present occupied with the study of Hebrew. M. Pakovitch has, with the exception of French, English, and German, acquired the knowledge of these languages without any help, after his own method. Mezzofanti lived till he was 75, and before he died he spoke fifty-eight tongues.

A grateful editor: The 13th inst. at the residence of Mr. E. H. Spratlin, near Clarksville, a gay and happy crowd of young people gathered it to partake of the hospitality of our friend, Mr. Spratlin, in the shape of an oyster stew, in honor of the charming and most fascinating young ladies, Misses Hennie Spratlin and Sallie Mathews, two of old Lincoln's fairest daughters. The crowd gathered in about half-past 8 o'clock. Every one seemed to be looking forward for a good meal of oysters, which they enjoyed at 9 o'clock p. m. At 12 the crowd began to break up, after thanking Mr. and Mrs. Spratlin for their hospitality and Misses Spratlin and Mathews for causing them so much enjoyment. May the flowers' sweetest hue bloom around their destiny and the God that looks over the noblest and the best be their everlasting protection.—*Lincolnian (Ga.) News.*

James Gordon Bennett lately purchased the house in Twenty-first street formerly owned by the Oelrichs family for $45,000. Mr. Howland, of the *Herald*, was given carte blanche to remodel and furnish it. He has just completed his commission, and his bills amount to $25,000, making a total cost to Mr. Bennett for his bachelor quarters of $70,000. Mr. Bennett is to occupy the entire first floor, which is divided into a sleeping-room, dining-room, parlor, and smoking-room. His friends, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Travis Van Buren, Martin Van Buren, and Carroll Livingston, occupy the balance of the house and pay a very moderate rent. Each gentleman has a valet, apartments for whom are provided on the top floor. It is calculated that Mr. Bennett will receive 4 per cent for his money after all expenses are paid.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Lord Rossmore, the leader of the Irish Orangemen, at a recent meeting announced it as his belief that the Pope had fallen entirely under the influence of Mr. Parnell. The latter is a Protestant, so if Lord Rossmore is right it will not be good for Leo's infallibility.

London *Truth* says that the Queen's new book

...nd was mainly intended ...own Irish-American law- ...rove of the methods of ...tion.

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...NOTES.

...leader of the Irish ...eeting announced it as ...d fallen entirely under ...nell. The latter is $ ...more is right it will not ...y.

...t the Queen's new ...al tribute to the late ...ing to give a picture of ...s Beatrice, to the Ne- ...t that her only favorite ...besses of Athole and

...ed Jan. 3 over the ...s of the National So- ...ch in England. He de- ...s in French. The wife ...had once told him that ...men who could speak ... Alexander Cockburn, ... others was the Duke of ...dded his brother, Lord ...uasi-French by esprit, ...Among men of letters ...y knew one—Henry ...dinburg *Review* trans- ...Joguerville, and corre- ...ademy.

...uncil was held Jan. 3 ...e forthcoming session, ...eeting it "was decided ...chise bill, the speech ...erate the London Gov- ...ernment bill, and sev- ...siderable, though sec- ...the Merchant Shipping ...tion bill. The *Standard* ...r of a Franchise bill ...ered or unredeemed— ...id upon this matter— ...of redistribution; and ...Ireland. The *Pall Mall* ...ard.

...hich expresses the ...n about English affairs, ... not only extort home ...rom England, and com- ...ian complications says: ...o show that our neigh- ...s result of their refusal ...d of Anglo-French in- ...s have intervention at ... averted the disorders ...ired. The permanent ...goal to which, through ...ent is drifting which ...tions, and whose press ...ivilized world what it ...quest."

...ceive the Cardinal's ... of Sydney, much no ...t of Monsignor Capel ...es, is a nephew of the ... next to Archbishop ...h Roman Catholic di- ...d works on Scripture; ...long the latter is r

At the Other Theatres.

Notwithstanding the other attractions at present in the city, "Monte Cristo" is being played every night at the Grand Opera-House to large and well-pleased audiences. James O'Neill's somewhat declamatory style of acting seems to catch the popular fancy, and there are several others in the cast, including Frederic de Belleville, Forrest Robinson, and George C. Boniface, whose work lends strength to the very sensational melodrama. The stage setting in the second act, showing the waves beating against the old chateau, is a triumph of scenic investiture. A marine view on the stage

AMUSEMENTS.

A Brilliant Debut in Italian Opera at Haverly's.

"She came, was heard, and conquered," may well be said of Marcella Sembrich. She appeared with Abbey's Italian opera company last night at Haverly's in "Lucia," and had not been on the stage five minutes before she had convinced everybody in the audience except those chained by prejudices that she is a great singer. Before the performance was half over Marcella Sembrich had received more enthusiastic applause than has been given in Chicago to any débutante for years, and after she had finished the mad scene the audience was perfectly wild with delight, calling her back again and again, and showering her with applause and bravas in such a manner that it was hard to believe it was a Chicago audience, and not one composed of the easily excited sons and daughters of sunny Italy. It was without exception the most pronounced and instantaneous success ever achieved by a newcomer to Chicago.

And how did Marcella Sembrich spring so suddenly into the favor of the audience? A great deal was expected of her by those who had followed the progress of the Abbey season in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but that the fame preceding her had not aroused the public to any considerable degree was shown by the fact that the audience numbered barely more than two-thirds of the attendance the evening before. Nor was the reception accorded her on her appearance on the scene of more than usual cordiality, or betokening the presence of any considerable number of admirers. Her wonderful success was indeed entirely due to herself, to her natural gifts, and to her many and varied accomplishments. She is a woman of very fine stage presence, with an expressive, winsome face, graceful in all her motions, and gifted with all the charms of youth. Her voice is a pure soprano, of great compass, of exceptional strength in the highest notes, of wonderful evenness throughout its range, and of rare sympathetic power. These are the natural gifts which her genius and intelligence have developed to a high state of perfection. Complete control has made her a great actress, who sinks her individuality in her part, while complete mastery of her voice has made her one of the greatest vocalists of her time. She uses her voice with the same unerring accuracy with which the virtuoso handles his instrument, but, imbued with true musicianly feeling, she never sacrifices musical progress to a desire to parade her vocal accomplishments. It is the musician, not the singer, who predominates in her; she is, in one word, an artiste to the fullest extent of the meaning of the word.

These were the qualities that captured the audience and exercised such wonderful influence on her hearers that they almost forgot everything else under the spell of her art. There have been more beautiful voices heard in Chicago in "Lucia" without arousing such enthusiasm, and a cold analysis of Marcella Sembrich's singing will prove that her vocal powers are by no means phenomenal. Etelka Gerster's voice is more wonderful, for it possesses a flute-like roundness which the other lacks, and Gerster commands the same compass and the same purity of tone. Emma Abbott's natural gifts, merely as far as the voice is concerned, are not below those of Sembrich. The voice of the late Marie Litta was in some points superior to that of Sembrich. The voices of Patti, of Nilsson, and of Albani are in themselves far more impressive and musical. But Marcella Sembrich possesses that in her which makes her voice appear, at the time of hearing it, the highest attainable ideal, and captivates not only the mere senses, but appeals also to the highest feelings; and for that reason the impression she makes will be a lasting and overpowering one, while the hold she gains over her hearers at the first moment will constantly grow firmer.

It was Marcella Sembrich's début which made last night's performance of "Lucia" a brilliant event. All interest was concentrated in her. Her Lucia was a warm, passionate woman, arousing sympathy from the first moment. The music as interpreted by her became full of deep, impressive meaning, and ceased to be simply a series of brilliant melodies, cadenzas, trills, and staccatos. It was in reality the musical portrayal of the feelings that drove the unfortunate Lucia into insanity. And when the climax was reached her voice, her appearance, and her motions combined to give a truly artistic conception of a woman bereft of reason.

With such a Lucia the whole performance could not be otherwise than successful, although it was far from creditable as a whole. Mr. Stagno was the Edgar. He scored a success by passionate singing and acting in the closing scene, and acted throughout with commendable care, though his voice is not a very agreeable one, notwithstanding he can boast of splendid high notes. Besides, he is one of that class of tenors who do not care to make any effort except when they have the stage to themselves and shirk their task in ensemble work, unless it offers an opportunity to strike a high note with telling effect. Signor Del Puenti was the Henry Ashton, and did exceedingly well, as he always does. Mr. Augier, the Raymond, was weak in voice and indifferent in acting, and the Arthur of Mr. Fornaris was anything but a fine performance. Still the ensemble numbers, especially the great sextet, were well done. The chorus was in splendid form, and the orchestra, reduced to about fifty pieces, did creditable but by no means faultless work. In the matter of stage setting and stage management no improvement was noticeable, but the performance went off with considerable smoothness after all, as "Lucia" is one of the easiest operas to manage.

Tonight "Lohengrin" will be given, with Christine Nilsson as Elsa, Mme. Fursch-Madi as Ortrud, Campanini as Lohengrin, Kashmann as Telramund, and Novara as King Heinrich.

The Mapleson Season.

The sale of single seats for the first week of Mapleson's Italian opera season at McVicker's, beginning next Monday, will commence this morning at the box-office. The repertory for the first week is as follows: Monday, "Crispeno e la Comare," with Adelina Patti as Annetta, supported by Mlle. Valerga, and Signori Caracciolo, Lombardelli, and others; Tuesday, "Elisir d'Amore," with Etelka Gerster as Adina, supported by Signori Vicini, Caracciolo, and Lombardelli, and Mlle. Valerga; Wednesday, "Gli Ugonotti," with Adelina Patti, Etelka Gerster, Josephine Yorke, Galassi, Nicolini, and others; Thursday, "La Favorita," in which Mr. Andreas Anton, the new tenor, and Mlle. Bianchi-Fiorio, the new contralto, will make their débuts; Friday, "Linda di Chamouni," with Etelka Gerster; Saturday matinée, "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Patti, Nicolini, and Galassi.

At the Other Theatres.

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As was to be expected, the patronage of "Siberia" during the second week of that play at McVicker's is not large. So long an engagement is warranted neither by the excellence of the play nor the manner of its production.

A laughable absurdity entitled "Our Summer Boarders" is offered this week to the patrons of the Olympic, and the audiences thus far have been fairly large.

Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau presented "The Bankrupt's Wife" last night before a good house at the Standard.

Carrie Swain is appearing nightly at the Criterion in an extravagant farce called "Cad, the Tom-Boy."

Note.

Mr. Emil Liebling will give a piano recital this afternoon at Weber Music-Hall. The principal numbers will be Bach's prelude, choral and fugue, arranged for four hands by Albert, and Weber's "Concert-stueck," Mr. A. de Prosse furnishing the accompaniment.

THE FAR WEST.

Delaney, the Last of the Bisbee Murderers, in Jail at Tombstone, Ari.

THE BISBEE TRAGEDIES.

ALL THE MURDERERS CAPTURED.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., Jan. 22.—Delaney, the last of the Bisbee murderers, was delivered up by the Mexican authorities and placed in jail here today.

[The evening of Dec. 9 last a party of men, well mounted and heavily armed, rode into the Town of Bisbee, Ari., and, leaving their horses in charge of two of their number, three of the party entered a store, and a few minutes afterward the sound of rifle-shots rang out from the neighborhood. The inhabitants hastened to the scene and saw the party of men mentioned mount their horses and deliberately ride off in the direction from which they came. J. C. Tappeiner, assayer at the Copper Queen Mine, and D. T. Smith, a well-known rancher at San Pedro, who had business interests in Bisbee, were killed outright, two others were mortally wounded. All of the parties were in the immediate vicinity of the store, and it is supposed were assassinated in a spirit of pure demoniacal murder. The gang also robbed the store of about $1,200 in money. The entire transaction occurred in the space of five minutes. The train robbery referred to occurred a short time before at Gage Station, on the Southern Pacific road. Sample and Willis, two of the robbers, were captured at Clifton, Ari., Dec. 17 by a Sheriff and posse.]

NOTES.

ARRIVAL OF A QUEEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—The Queen of Tahiti and suite arrived this evening on the steamer City of Papeete.

[Tahiti is the principal of the Society Islands, and until acquisition by France in 1880 was the seat of a native sovereignty. The island is thirty-two miles long and three wide, and has a population of 11,000. The Queen, it will be observed, exercises little if any authority.]

MORMON CHEEK.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 23.—Taylor, son of the head of the Mormon Church, introduced a joint resolution in the Legislature this afternoon memorializing Congress in relation to inimical legislation of that body; also, asking that a committee of disinterested persons be sent to investigate the report, and stating that the Mormons had been misrepresented. Action was deferred.

A FINANCIAL FLURRY.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 22.—The First National Bank of this city withstood a heavy run this afternoon. Preparations were made for the run in the morning. It is stated that to prevent an attachment the bank has asked for the appointment of a Receiver. It is said the the deposits are over $500,000. Tonight the streets are lined with excited people.

A REDUCTION OF WAGES.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan 22.—The iron manufacturers have given notice of a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages. It is believed the majority will accept. The reduction affects 420 men.

IOWA'S CORN CROP.

It Is Reported to Be Rotting Very Fast.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—From personal observation and reliable information on the subject your correspondent is convinced that the 1883 Iowa corn crop is of such quality and in such condition as to warrant the prediction that the bulk of what may be carried over will rot down upon the advent of warm weather. Some of the best of the crop in this section has become black under the influence of the mild weather of several days ago.

In many portions of this State there is not enough of even this poor stuff to carry stock through the winter, not taking into consideration that much will spoil. For months portions of Iowa have been importing corn from the West, and as the season advances the importing territory is widening.

Reinbeck, a station on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and usually one of the heaviest corn-shipping points in the State, will have to import corn from Kansas. Tama City expects to do the same. Northern Missouri is also importing corn.

It now becomes evident that Iowa will need to import more corn than she will export before another crop.

There is virtually no old corn in Iowa, and there is but precious little new corn in cribs at stations. Shipments of corn from Iowa next spring and summer will be insignificant. All that is in the State will be needed at home, and more too. And even were there a surplus for shipment it would not in all probability be merchantable.

Seed-corn is a common topic in this State. Great care has been exercised in gathering and drying seed of the 1883 crop, and the general belief is that Iowa has plenty of good seed-corn—still there are those who doubt it. In any event an Iowa farmer could not be induced to plant Kansas or Nebraska seed, they having used considerable in planting the 1883 crop, the failure of which they attribute to the foreign seed.

However, the prejudice against Nebraska seed-corn seems unwarranted, as the best native seed, generally speaking, turned out no better crop than the Nebraska seed. The real cause of failure was the unseasonable weather for corn-growing, and which reason also resulted in a crop of poor quality in Nebraska.

TRAVELER.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Bodies Identified—New Theories as to the Cause of the Accident.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 22.—The tug Nellie, after going to the wreck of the City of Columbus, returned, the sea being so rough that the tug could not land at Gay Head.

The body of Edward T. Hutchinson, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., has been identified. Another body has been identified as that of Augustus Pearson, of Taunton. The body (No. 16) supposed to be Joel Nourse, of Boston, proves not to be his remains.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—Fishermen say the City of Columbus did not strike on the Devil's Bridge at all, but on the Mussel-Bed, situated 300 feet outside of the buoy of the bridge. They say further, that there is but fifteen feet of water there, and all contend that Capt. Wright was correct when he said that he saw the buoy on the steamer's port bow at the time the vessel struck. Quartermaster McDonald, the man at the wheel when the catastrophe occurred, has been reported as having said that when off Nobska Light Capt. Wright gave him the course to follow as southwest by west, and he held that course until the vessel struck the rocks. Capt. Wright admits that he was correctly quoted, so far as changing the course at Nobska was concerned, but also says that before entering his state-room he told the second mate to change the course to the west-southwest when the ship should be off Tarpaulin Cave light, and, in his opinion, this was not done—hence the wreck.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Elizabeth R. Beach, lost on the City of Columbus, was the organizer of the famous McCall mission bands in this country, auxiliary to religious work in Paris, France, under the name of the McCall Mission.

Handsomest Cards.

ever offered to the public are given by our druggists introducing Ward's Cream of Chalk for the teeth.

FOREIGN.

Explanation of the Marquis Tseng's Letter to a German Newspaper Friend.

Affairs in Ireland—The Vienna Assasin—His Coolness in Confinement.

Khartoum to Be Abandoned at the First Possible Moment.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE MARQUIS TSENG'S LETTER.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Prime-Minister Ferry recently wrote the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires asking if the letter of Tseng, the Chinese Embassador, to Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsche Revu*, of Breslau, was authentic. Ferry has received the following reply: The editor of the *Deutsche Revu*, of Breslau, wrote on several occasions to Tseng, asking to be furnished with information in regard to matters in Tonquin, and Tseng replied through his secretary. While accepting the general responsibility for the ideas expressed in the letter, the Chargé d'Affaires states that Tseng is unable to be answerable for the use made of it by the editor of the *Deutsche Revu*, as the letter merely gave information without any particular significance. The Marquis Tseng never thought the letter would be made public, or that its contents would be imparted to Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he was therefore unable to foresee that the French papers would interpret the letter as an offense. The Chargé d'Affaires states to Ferry that Tseng is obliged to support the Government of China with energy, but is always careful to observe proper conduct as an Embassador, especially in any allusions he may make to the Powers to which he is accredited.

BACNINH.

It is stated that Admiral Courbet has been instructed not to attack Bacninh for the present.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

PARNELL'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—Parnell invites his followers to meet him in this city next week to consider the Irish amendment which he offered to the address in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

ARRESTED.

The police captured five armed men at Tullamore while attacking the residence of a gentleman for the supposed purpose of obtaining arms.

O'DONNELL.

An immense concourse of peasantry assembled today at Derrybeg, County Donegal, the birthplace of Patrick O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, and assisted in the celebration of a mass for the repose of the soul of O'Donnell. After the mass a mock funeral was held, and a coffin placed in the O'Donnell family burial plot, the people kneeling in prayer around the grave. Wreaths of immortelles were placed upon the coffin, which bore the inscription, "Sacred to the memory of Patrick O'Donnell, executed at London the 17th of December, 1883."

Twenty-five pounds were subscribed to the fund to erect a monument to O'Donnell. A resolution was passed thanking Americans for assistance and Victor Hugo for his advocacy of the cause of Ireland.

DEFEATED.

After consultation with counsel, it has been determined on behalf of the Catholics and Nationalists of the North of Ireland to seek official inquiry into the legality of the Orange Society, and to make its members amenable for recent events.

A TREASURY WARRANT.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The London *Gazette* publishes a Treasury warrant announcing the prohibition of conveyance by the Post-Office Department of arms and ammunition to Ireland.

SCHENCK.

HIS CRIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—Schenck, the assasin, now under arrest, claims to be an American citizen, having run off to America in 1865. In addition to his previous confession of having murdered four girls and having planned five more murders for last week, Schenck confesses the intended murder of all the family of Baroness Malfatti, together with the maid. It seems that Schenck induced the maid to steal pearls valued at £2,000, which the Emperor of Austria presented to Dr. Malfatti for attending upon the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of the Emperor Napoleon I., in his last illness. The maid had prepared everything for the reception of Schenck and his accomplice on the night when the former was arrested. Shenck and his brother and an accomplice named Schlossarer are alleged to have murdered at least twenty persons. Schenck says that he narcotized his victims, and they died without pain.

OBITUARY.

EARL GROSVENOR.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Earl Grosvenor, son and heir of the Duke of Westminster, died this morning of congestion of the lungs, after a three-days' illness.

[Victor Alexander, Earl Grosvenor, for whom the Queen in person stood sponsor, was born April 28, 1853, and married Nov. 3, 1874, Lady Lumley, daughter of the Earl of Scarborough. He leaves three children—one boy, Viscount Belgrade, and two girls.]

EGYPTIAN CONQUEST.

THE SITUATION AT KHARTOUM.

CAIRO, Jan. 23.—The total number of soldiers in Khartoum is 6,100, of which 2,000 are Chaggias, and are known to be disaffected. The black troops are also unreliable, and the whole garrison is in a state of demoralization on account of the long arrears of pay. There are only two small steamers that navigate the river to Berber. It is evident that the evacuation of Khartoum will take months. Meantime the rebel forces are daily increasing south of the town. It is also reported that rebels are coming from the west. Sala Bey repelled an attack by the rebels near Mesalamia.

The information here is that there is disaffection among the troops at Khartoum. Officers and men are confident of withstanding a siege.

FOR WAR.

A Sheikh living near Khartoum has received a letter from El Mahdi with a number of Remington rifles. He is consequently beating the war-drum. A gunboat is soon to demand the rifles. If refused the Sheikh's village will be burned.

NEWS BY MAIL—THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Jan. 6.—Sir Evelyn Baring was received in audience by the Khedive this morning, and read to his Highness the reply of the British Government to the Egyptian note of Jan. 2. Her Majesty's Government therein state that they have no objection to the proposed retrocession of the eastern portion of the Soudan to Turkey or to the reconquering of the Soudan provinces by a Turkish expedition, provided that the whole expense entailed thereby be charged to the Porte, and that the expedition make Suakin its starting-point. The English note goes on to express the belief that Egypt cannot possibly reconquer the Soudan provinces with her own resources alone, and her Majesty's Government advise the Government of the Khedive to withdraw at an early date all their troops at present occupying points to the south of Wady Halfa, or the Second Cataract.

Sir Evelyn Baring is instructed to insist upon this point with the Egyptian Government.

A Cabinet council was summoned today to consider the English note, but no decision was taken as to the course to be followed, the Khedive having recommended the Ministry not to resolve upon anything in haste.

There is no foundation for the statement that British ships of war will be instructed to assume commanding positions in the Red Sea and Suez Canal. Beyond the orders given to Admiral Hewett to protect Egyptian interests in the Red Sea, no measures have as yet been taken by the British Government.

ATHENS, Jan. 6.—Intelligence received here from the Turkish Capital states that notwithstanding the recent suggestions of the Porte, no preparations have as yet been made by the authorities for the dispatch of gunboats to Souakim. A telegram has been received at Khartoum announcing that the only survivor of Hicks Pasha's army is a servant of Major von Seckendorff.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—A dispatch received from Cairo of today's date states that the Khedive has issued a decree abolishing the post of Prefect of Police and intrusting the duties of that office to three British Inspectors-General.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The journal *La Justice* today learns that Tonino Bey, Second Master of the Ceremonies to the Khedive, has arrived in Paris, and that he is intrusted with a special diplomatic mission.

The *Soleil* states that England appears to be either forced to finally abandon Egypt or to annex it, if not officially, at least de facto.

The *Petit Journal* urges the French Government to reject the overtures made to France by England, through the medium of the latter's principal journals, with the object of again inducing France to take part in Egyptian affairs.

THE COMMENTS OF FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPERS.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—The *Frendenblatt*, the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, today publishes an article declaring that the European Powers will in no way modify the expectant attitude which they have generally observed up to the present in regard to British action in Egypt, so long as a change is not necessitated by regard for the interests of civilization or the contingency of the interests of the Powers being affected by England's action.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The *Journal des Debats* today publishes an article on the state of affairs in Egypt. After criticising the course followed by England, which, it alleges, has brought about bad administration in Lower Egypt and caused Upper Egypt to relapse into barbarism, the *Journal* continues: "The English have no perception of the state of the Mussulman world, and appear to have no idea of the moral effect which pending events will have almost everywhere, and even in India. It will soon be said that the English army, being incapable of defeating the Mahdi, has been forced to appeal for assistance to the Sultan. The latter will thus regain in a few days all his lost prestige: he may even do better by leaving in the Soudan either a Turkish army or the cadre of such a force." The article concludes: "We esteem the English army, but if it should one day find itself face to face with the Turks, who are the best soldiers in the world, we shall be curious to see the result. In any case England would then be compelled to make a much greater effort than that before which she now draws back."

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The *Republique Francaise* has an article of extraordinary virulence against England. After approving the protest of "honest Cherif" against English orders, it says: "And this is the outcome of Lord Dufferin's policy. Scarcely fifteen months after the farcical victory, that we know of, England took upon herself the responsibility of governing Egypt. Intoxicated by her triumph, carried away by the Chauvinism and egotism of her newspapers, she suppressed the double control, weeded out the last vestiges of the condominim in the Nile Valley, and imposed upon the unfortunate Khedive, who deserved better treatment, the dictatorship of her Embassador at Constantinople and her Consul at Cairo. Now, not only is England incapable of protecting Egypt against the Mahdi's invasion, but the most complete anarchy reigns in Cairo itself, once so prosperous and tranquil. The abandonment not only of the Soudan, but of all Upper Nubia, of which Khartoum is the Capital, appeared to us such a cowardly and inhuman course that we long refused to believe it, and even now we cannot understand how the Gladstone Cabinet can have resigned itself to such humiliation, to such an avowal of weakness before the world."

The *Republique Francaise* then stigmatizes Nubar as an adventurer and time-server ready to do anything, and it concludes that Gambetta's policy is abundantly justified. It may be replied that Gambetta was a man eminently flexible, and that the Gambettists of today cannot say what he would have done under existing circumstances. It is not unimportant to call to mind that I heard M. de Lesseps not long ago express the opinion that Khartoum would cost more than it was worth to hold and that it was a detestable climate, fit only for blacks.

La Paix says: "Europe is anxious to know whether England is disposed to protect European interests more efficaciously than heretofore in the Nile Valley." I do not think the *Paix* has any commission to speak for Europe.

There is no truth in the report, scarcely noticed here, that France has assumed a comminatory attitude towards England in Egypt and thinks of sending an army there on her own account. The papers gloat with delight over English difficulties, assumed to be insuperable, but have no thought of intervention.

NEWS BY MAIL.

MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—On the news telegraphed from London, but not received independently here, that Madagascar has accepted the French ultimatum, the *Voltaire* says: "We await the confirmation of this intelligence before believing in its complete authenticity." The *Paris*, assuming the truth of the news, draws the moral that M. Jules Ferry, who has triumphed over English intrigues, should be maintained permanently in power. At the same time it hints that the news may be premature. The *Telegraphe* says: "The part of Madagascar ceded to us represents about one-third of the island in length, and a quarter in superficies. It is a territory almost as large as Tunis, and contains at the northeast point of the island the magnificent Bay of Diego Suarez, an admirable site for the creation of an important maritime station."

ITEMS FROM PARIS.

A well-known gentleman, M. Leouzon-le-Duc, having been run over last October, the coachman, indicted before the Correctional Police, confessed that he was driving very rapidly, and did not call out. He was sentenced to six days' imprisonment. The plaintiff, who is still confined to his bed, claimed, through counsel, 12,000 francs damages from the company, which demanded, however, and obtained reference to experts.

An American young lady, Miss Wheelock, studying music in Paris, was found out by M. Maurel, the director of the Italian Opera, and made her first appearance on any stage last night as Elvira in "Hernani," under the nom de guerre of Mme. Valda. She was fairly applauded, but the majority of the critics say that although she learned the part in ten days it would have been better had she taken longer time, as the performance left much to be desired.

THE ASSASINATION OF LIEUT.-COL. SOUDEIKIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The *Vossische Zeitung* today publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, which states that a proclamation has been found in the university of that city declaring that Lieut.-Col. Soudeikin was assassinated in pursuance of orders from the Nihilist Executive Committee. The telegram adds that two of the Nihilists are dead, having, it is believed, received mortal wounds in the struggle between Col. Soudeikin and his murderers. The judicial inquiry into the affair is being energetically conducted, but nothing has yet transpired concerning the result.

Intelligence received here from St. Petersburg states that Jablonsky, the man suspected of being the leader of the plot that led to the murder of Col. Soudeikin, presented himself after the crime had been committed at Col. Soudeikin's house, and informed his wife of the murder. Mme. Soudeikin at once proceeded to the scene of the assasination, and during her absence Jablonsky stole and made off with all Col. Soudeikin's important documents.

THE NEWS OF HERR LASKER'S DEATH IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The unexpected news of Herr Lasker's death has not caused much excitement here among the general public, as the deceased, who ten years ago was one of the most popular men in Germany, had for some years past entirely ceased to take any important political part. In all political circles, however, irrespective of party convictions, great regret is expressed for the late parliamentary member, whom even his political opponents must acknowledge to have been an honest, disinterested patriot, an excellent orator, and a prominent coadjutor in the judicial organization of the German Empire. Herr Lasker was born in 1829 in the Province of Posen, and was of Jewish parents. He had been a member of the Prussian and German Parliaments for the last eighteen years. The disease which occasioned his voyage to America, and now has proved fatal, was paralysis of the brain.

THE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY—SPEECH OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

SOFIA, Jan. 6.—The session of the Bulgarian National Assembly was formally closed today by Prince Alexander. His Highness, in his speech on the occasion, after thanking the Deputies for the patriotic zeal which they had displayed, reminded them that, in conformity with their wish, he had renounced a portion of the powers conferred upon him by the Grand Assembly at Sistova "I solemnly declared," proceeded the Prince, "my approval of the restoration of the Tirnova Constitution, which will remain in full force until the Grand Assembly has voted upon the modifications proposed by you." His Highness next adverted to the activity displayed by the Chamber in voting the different laws submitted by the Government, and expressed the hope that on the arrival of the new Minister of War, which might shortly be expected, the military question would be definitly arranged. The Prince, in conclusion, declared that the mission of the Third National Assembly had been accomplished, and expressed his confidence that the Deputies on returning to their homes would not cease to lend him their support for the maintenance of law and order and for promoting the prosperity of the country, the well-being and greatness of which would be the object of his constant solicitude.

THE COOKERY EXHIBITION IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—The Cookery Exhibition was opened yesterday by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. The hails of the Agricultural Society presented an interesting scene. Artistes of renown were employed in arranging the chefs d'œuvre of Austrian and foreign cookery. The most striking feature was the game and fish of all kinds. Besides the famous dining-house firms, many Austrian noblemen have allowed their chefs to exhibit. Count Shoenborn's cook serves a complete Polish Easter luncheon. The proprietor of a dining-room exhibits a miniature railway train, in the cars of which is a sumptuous hunters' collation. The whole is rendered more attractive by a background of Alpine scenery. Salmon and trout are served on board ancient galleys entirely made up of eatables. Lobsters surround Neptune's floating shell. Wild boars grace splendid sideboards groaning under the load of good cheer. Great crowds are attracted to the exhibition today, so that it is difficult to move about.

THE AKRA EXPEDITION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.—The resistance offered by the Akhas to the expedition sent against them is more serious than was expected. Dec. 24 Maj. Beresford advanced and found the enemy strongly posted on the banks of the Tengapani River. The British force was not strong enough, however, to cross the river in the face of the showers of poisoned arrows kept up by the natives. Reinforcements for the expedition are being pushed forward.

CABLE NOTES.

The master shipbuilders at Aberdeen have notified their employés that wages will be reduced 10 per cent.

At Glasgow 1,250 employés of the steel company of Scotland have accepted the masters' terms and resumed work.

A Frenchman and a Portuguese have been arrested in Madrid suspected of meditating an attack upon King Alfonso.

It is reported that Miss Booth, Marshal of the Salvation Army, is about to marry a wealthy American now in Paris completing his law studies.

A simultaneous collection throughout the trade was made Saturday last on behalf of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation.

At Temesvar, Hungary, Dr. Julius Rosenberg, who killed Count Stefan Batthyany in a duel, has been condemned to two years' imprisonment and to pay the costs of trial.

The police force of Paris intend to strike, being displeased with the conditions of the scheme for connecting certain branches of the police service with the Ministry of the Interior.

The Court of Queen's Bench at London has given judgment in favor of the Bishop of Manchester, sued by a ritualist clergyman to compel the latter's installation in a living at Miles Platting.

The Vatican and Prussia have settled the question relating to the training of the clergy in seminaries. Negotiations for the restoration of the Bishops to their former dioceses are proceeding.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad at London a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to represent the interests of the English shareholders.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Government's motion asking authority to prosecute the editor of *Talandier* for publishing articles calculated to incite immorality and murder was rejected—270 to 180.

At London Mackay writes the *Times*: The Commercial Cable Company, when the company's cables are completed, have no intention of entering into any agreement or coalition with the existing companies.

The "explosives" found in the tunnel near Euston Station, designated to destroy the Prince of Wales, prove to be a harmless compound which was probably dropped from the train before the Prince passed.

The London East India Association has sent a memorial to the President of the Council of India, urging the desirability of extending the railways in India to enable India to compete with America in the supply of wheat and seed cotton.

Prof. Max Müller, in a lecture at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, protested against the outcry that Henry George's theories are dangerous. The most liberal thinkers, he declared, are not likely to accept George's theory of the divine right of every man to a portion of the earth or the sinfulness of every man calling the land his own for which he labored.

The Dutch expedition sent from Padang early in December to the west coast of Acheon to rescue the captive crew of twenty-five men, including an American, of the lost steamer Nisero, returned without success. The expedition destroyed several villages belonging to the Rajah and his tribe. The crew were removed into the interior, and the prospect that their lives are spared is faint.

AMENITIES OF LANDLORDS.

How Two Avaricious Owners Were Worsted by One Generous Woman.

New York *Tribune*: An interesting case illustrating the importance to property-owners, as well as to all other classes of citizens, of observing the do-as-you-would-be-done-by rule occurred a few days ago. In a row of dwelling-houses in the upper part of this city three contiguous buildings, owned by as many persons, received their water-supply through a single half-inch pipe connecting with the main on the opposit side of the street, which is 100 feet wide. They were old dwellings, and the pipe had been thus connected many years ago, and before any of the present owners had come into possession. No one of the three knew into which house this pipe entered, from which ran connecting pipes diverting portions of the water-supply to the two other houses. Nor could this be ascertained without digging in the frozen ground.

One morning about a week ago it suddenly and simultaneously happened to the tenants of the houses in question that they could not draw a drop of water from their several faucets. After a few minutes in two of the houses a portion of the supply returned, but the liquid trickled slowly, and it was a matter of time and patience to fill a pail. In the third house no water could be procured at all. On complaint of the tenants the owner of the latter house went to see the other owners and proposed that the damage should be repaired at their joint expense. But the other two said "Nay. Our tenants have some water and can get along with it. Go thou and mend the leak at thine own expense."

The lady to whom this was said turned away with forebodings of heavy expense at this unseemly season for delving in the earth after pipes of unknown calibre and location, with rents of uncertain size in what portions of their circumference could only be conjectured. But the thirsty and unwashed occupants of the dwelling indignantly and with one accord declared that as the hart panteth for the water-brooks so panted their souls for the Croton, and that if they did not have it without delay the Board of Health, the

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

The English Lecturer Talks on "Numbers" to About Four Hundred of Them.

How He Looks, Dresses, Acts, and Speaks—A Slight Improvement in His Delivery.

The Unthinking Majority Sharply Contrasted with the Saving Remnant—The Irish Question—America's Hope.

Mr. Matthew Arnold lectured on "Numbers" to an audience of 400 in Central Music-Hall last evening, 320 being in the orchestra and circle and eighty in the galleries. He was in full evening dress, minus gloves, and his hair was parted in the centre. When he seated himself on the platform he scanned the audience through a single eye-glass. Among them were:

Gen. and Mrs. H. H. Thomas, S. H. Kerfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Franc B. Wilkie, Prof. Rodney Welsh, Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Burley, Mrs. Corydon Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Penn, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Witkowski, J. H. McVicker, Maj. and Mrs. Huntington, the Rev. Arthur Little, Theodore Schintz, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mason, Gen. and Mrs. McClurg, C. T. Wheeler, Dr. Edwin Powell, Judge and Mrs. Jameson, Dr. Hammill, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Barrows, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Judge Dent, L. J. Gage, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lorimer, the Rev. T. M. Hilton, Prof. C. W. Pearson, Dr. E. W. Andrews, Mayor Harrison, the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Dr. Ridgway.

HIS DELIVERY.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh gracefully introduced Mr. Arnold, who was received with some applause. He spoke louder than he did in New York, and could be heard pretty distinctly in all parts of the house, but, while he no longer lowers his voice at the end of a sentence, he still mouths his words, and occasionally those within ten feet were unable to hear what he said. But, if the New York criticisms were true, his delivery has improved greatly as a whole, and one can now listen to him with comfort.

THE MATTER.

There was, he said, a characteristic saying of Dr. Johnson—"Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Many would call it brutal, but it had something in it of plain, robust sense and truth. One did meet with men calling themselves patriots who were in truth scoundrels, and there was undoubtedly, sheltering itself under the fine name of patriotism, a good deal of self-delusion and self-flattering which was mischievous. "Things are what they are, and the consequences of them will be what they will be. Why, then, should we desire to be deceived?" In that uncompromising sentence of Bishop Butler was surely the right and salutary maxim for both individuals and nations.

THE SELECT FEW.

"The majority are bad," said one of the wise men of Greece; but he was a Pagan. Much to the same effect, however, was that famous sentence of the New Testament: "Many are called, few are chosen." This appeared a hard saying. Many were the endeavors to elude it, to attenuate its severity. But, turn it as one might, manipulate it as one would, "the few," as Cardinal Newman said, "can never mean the many." Perhaps one might say the majority was sometimes good, that its impulses were good generally and its government was good occasionally, but it lacked principle, it lacked persistence. If at times good impulses prevailed they went away tomorrow. Sometimes it went right, but it was very apt to go wrong. Even the popular journalist, the popular orator would hardly say that the multitude might be trusted to have its judgment generally just and its government generally virtuous. It might be better—it was better—than the body of the people, with all its faults, should act for itself and have the control of its own affairs rather than it should be set aside as ignorant and incompetent and have its affairs managed for it by a so-called superior class possessing property and education. Property and education could not be trusted to show a sound majority themselves. The exercise of the power vested in people to educate the people; but still, the world being what it is, must surely expect the aims and doings of the majority of men to be very faulty, and this in a numerous community no less than in a small one.

SAGES AND SAINTS.

So much must certainly be conceded to the sages and the saints. The sages and saints were apt to be severe, it was true; apt to take a gloomy view of the society in which they lived, and to prognosticate evil, too. But then it must be added that their prognostications were very apt to turn out true. Plato was right. "The majority of the people were bad and the remnant were impotent; and the State perished. Isaiah was right. The Democratic majority in the Kingdoms of Israel and Judea were unsound, and their States were doomed. Unlike Plato, Isaiah foretold with faith and joy to leader and remnant certain to supersede the unsound majority speedily, but he put the leader and the remnant's work far, far too soon, and his prediction in this respect was fantastic. To change the State in order to preserve it a considerable body of workers was needed as well as a leader—a considerable body of workers placed at many points and operating in many directions. This was wanting to petty nations such as Athens and Judea. The remnants there might influence the world and the future, might transcend the State and survive it, but could not transform and preserve the State, for it was itself numerically too feeble.

INCREASE THE REMNANT.

It was impossible to overrate the importance of this element of increasing the size of the remnant. In modern States, where the scale of things was so large, it did seem as if the remnant might be so increased as to become an actual power, even though the majority be unsound.

What was saving? "Our institutions," said the American; "The British Constitution," said the Englishman; "the civilizing mission of France," said the Frenchman. But Plato and the sages, when asked the same question, answered: "To love righteousness and to be convinced of the unprofitableness of iniquity." And Isaiah and the saints answered to the same effect—that what was saving" was to order one's conversation aright, to cease to do evil, to delight in the law of the Eternal, and to make one's study in it all day long. The worst of it was, that this loving of righteousness and delighting in the law of the Eternal were very vague to us, not that they were vague really—they were really less vague than "American institutions," or "the British Constitution," or "the civilizing mission of France"—but they sounded vague because of the quantity of matters which they covered. The thing was to have a proper and adequate enumeration of them.

RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The New Testament told us how righteousness was composed: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are elevating, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are amiable, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise for these in your mind, let your thoughts run upon these." This was what both Plato and the prophets meant by loving righteousness and making one's study in the law of the Eternal. The matters just enumerated did not come into the minds of most of us when thinking of politics; but the philosophers and the prophets maintained that these matters, and not those of which the heads of politicians were full, really governed politics and saved or destroyed [illegible]

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

To illustrate the proposition the lecturer gave two instances, the first being England's relations with Ireland. If there had not been a failure in amiable purpose, the original failure in justice might by this time have been gotten over. The two failures had created difficulty almost insurmountable. The people in England said it would be gotten over, and he devoutly hoped the union with England would become as solid as that of England and Scotland. But it would not become solid by means of the contrivances of the mere politician or without the intervention of moral forces of concord to do away with the mischief wrought by the moral causes of division. Everything in this case depended upon the remnant, its numbers, and its powers of action.

FRENCH LITERATURE AND WAR.

The second illustration was the present popular literature and art of France, which were likely to make their way in England and America far better than their great predecessors, because they appealed, people were beginning to say, "to nature herself." Although Renan might be carried away and say, "Nature cares nothing about chastity," we should hold fast and say that it was against human nature—that it was ruin. The saint told us to let our thoughts run upon whatsoever things were pure if we would inherit the Kingdom of God, and the divine Plato told us we had a many-headed beast and a man within us, and by feeding the beast we starved the man; and the unfashionable Paley told us that this vice had a tendency which other vices did not—to unsettle and weaken the powers of the understanding, as well as in a greater degree than other vices to make the heart thoroughly corrupt.

A DANGEROUS MORAL DISEASE.

Human nature cared a great deal about chastity, and would certainly make men pay the penalty for despising it. It was one of those virtues on which the Eternal had made the standing or failing of States to depend; and the present popular literature of France was a sign that she had a most dangerous moral disease. If the disease went on and increased, whatever Government might rule, and whatever political weapons might be tried, whether France got colonies or not, and whether she allied herself with this nation or that, things would only go from bad to worse with her, and her powers of the State be more and more impaired until it perished.

THE SITUATION IN AMERICA.

In the United States, with her 50,000,000 and more, the majority of the people, he supposed, doubted very much whether the majority was unsound, or, rather, had no doubt about the matter—were sure that it was not unsound. In a great democratic community such as this the danger was in the absence of the discipline of respect, in the want of soul and delicacy, in prevalent hardness, boastfulness, materialism, and false modesty and false audacity. If the failure of "whatsoever things are elevating" be real in this community and should grow into a disease and take a firm hold upon us, then the life of even these great United States must inevitably be impaired more and more until it perished. But we were mainly sprung from German stock—the most moral race of men the world had ever seen—and had had the Puritan discipline; and, even supposing that, by the necessity of things, the majority of men in the present stage of the world be unsound, yet with an incomparable, all-transforming remnant we might fairly hope for things to happily continue. [Applause.]

A CORRESPONDENT'S CRITICISM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Matthew Arnold ended his delightful and instructive lecture in this city last evening by the prediction (implied) that the Teutonic element in this country would save America through its "seriousness." He evidently took the audience to be purely Teutonic. Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, the Chairman, is surely not a Teuton; the gentleman who sat next to me in the audience was a pure Celt; so were the gentleman and the three ladies who accompanied him who sat behind me, and the journalist who sat a few seats away. Another statement that Mr. Arnold made, and which I question and challenge Mr. Arnold to make good, is that sectarianism in the English government of Ireland is a thing of the past. J. S.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, local snows followed by clearing and colder weather, winds shifting to northerly, rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local snows in the northern portion, followed by clearing or partly cloudy weather, local rains or snow in the southern portion, winds shifting to northerly, generally higher barometer, colder weather.

For the Missouri Valley, local snows followed by clearing weather, northerly winds, rising barometer, and colder weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Weather.
Albany	33	31	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Alpena	20	17	S.W.	Fresh.	.02	Cldy.
Bismarck	16	—6	N.	Brisk.	.03	Clear.
Buffalo	35	28	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Calmar	20	18	S.W.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.
Chattanooga	44	41				
Cheyenne	27	17	N.W.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Chicago	30	27	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	42	41	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	30	30	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Davenport	30	27	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	28	22	N.E.	Fresh.	.07	Lsnw.
Huron, Dak.	29	4	N.	Brisk.	*	Lsnw.
Denver	40	30	N.E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	35	33	N.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	34	35	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	50	30	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	29	5	N.W.	Brisk.	.02	Clear.
Duluth	18	12	N.W.	Brisk.	.01	Lsnw.
Edmonton, B.A.	12	—6	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Lsnw.
Erie	29	31	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	20	11	N.W.	Light.	.01	Lsnw.
El Paso	54	30	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	34	21	E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	22	—7	N.	Brisk.	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	30	8	N.W.	Fresh.	.04	Lsnw.
Fort Garry		—24				
Galveston	57	56	S.E.	Brisk.	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	33	31			.01	Lsnw.
Helena	13	11	N.W.	Light.	.09	Clear.
Indianapolis	38	39	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Keokuk	41	34	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Kingston, Can.	24	27	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	26	20	N.W.	Fresh.	.08	Lsnw.
Leavenworth	42	35	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Louisville	46	43	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Las Animas	45	21	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Marquette	16	13	N.W.	Fresh.	.02	Lsnw.
Memphis	50	44	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	30	24	N.	Fresh.	.10	Lsnw.
Medicine Hat	33	12	N.E.	Brisk.	.01	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	7	—15	N.	Brisk.	.09	Clear.
Nashville	46	40	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
North Platte	39	31	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Omaha	39	35	N.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	31	30	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Parry Sound	28	18	S.	Light.	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	34	32	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
New Orleans	54	49	S.E.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	33	32	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
P. Arth'r's L'd'g	0	—10	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Quappelle	20	0			0	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	26	30	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Haz'y.
Sandusky	32	33	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Saugeen, Can.	25	29	S.	Fresh.	.10	Lsnw.
Shreveport, La.	51	51	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	45	40	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	44	46	S.	Brisk.	0	Fair.
St. Paul	20	14	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	0	—19	N.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Toledo	36	31	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Toronto	26	26	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	52	48	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	16	19	N.	Brisk.	.01	Lsnw.
Winnedpeg	5	—20	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Little Rock	57	44	N.W.	Light.	.05	Clear.
Mackinaw	22	14	N.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake	32	14	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Elliott	46	33	N.	Light.	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.938	24.4	69	S. W.	8	.....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.881	35.5	73	S. W.	7	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.905	33.2	62	S. W.	10	.....	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.894	32.8	68	S. W.	5	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.905	31.6	82	S. W.	3	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 36.0.
Minimum temperature, 19.4.
Mean daily barometer, 29.904.
Mean daily temperature, 29.7.
Mean daily humidity, 64.

Snow and Ice in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 22.—There is a total suspension of railway traffic at Collingwood. The roads have been blockaded since Thursday. An ice bridge spans the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

EDUCATION OF METHODIST WOMEN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—A ladies' mass-meeting in the interest of the observance of the centennial of American Methodism was held today. The Rev. Dr. Goucher spoke of the wonderful growth of the church in Maryland, where one-third of the residents were Methodists, and said the time had come to found an institution for the higher education of the women of the conference, who have had to resort to non-sectarian and even Roman Catholic educational establishments. He said one of the objects of the meeting was to consider how to raise money for such an institution. Bishop Simpson said that educated women exert the greatest influence on the age. They are coming to the front even in the professions, and it is our duty not to be behind in the advancement of their education. The Roman Catholic Church has devoted particular attention to higher female education. Resolutions were adopted requesting the conference, in arranging for the commemoration of the centennial organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to give preëminence to the project of forming and endowing such a female seminary.

THE RED-RIVER PROBLEM.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—In regard to a report that the Mississippi River Commission is about to recommend to Congress a proposition to close the mouth of the Red River where it enters the Mississippi and to divert the waters of the former stream into the Atchafalaya, your correspondent today called on Maj. Amos Stickney, United States Engineer in charge of river and harbor improvement, stationed in this city, for information. Maj. Stickney said he had been called on by the River Commission to make surveys and present his views in connection with the surveys to the River Commission. He had done so, and there his duty in the premises ceased. Maj. B. M. Harrod, of the Mississippi River Commission, said he feared the commission, for lack of proper information, would not be able to make any sort of recommendation to the present Congress for the treatment of the mouth of Red River.

A BANKRUPT NEWSPAPER.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Columbus *Times*, Democratic organ of Central Ohio and an advocate of Senator Pendleton in his late contest for reëlection to the United States Senate, was today placed in the hands of a Master Commissioner by Judge Bingham, and a judicial sale will occur in ten or twelve days.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CHICAGO LIFE.

THE CREDITORS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY GAIN AND A SPECULATOR LOSES.

The 4th of January, 1882, Joseph K. Barry filed a supplemental petition in the case of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company asking for a settlement of certain accounts between himself and George M. Bogue, the Receiver of the company, and for a conveyance to him of two lots on Marshfield avenue, near Twelfth street. Arguments were had on the petition some time ago before Judge Tuley, and yesterday he delivered his opinion. It seems that in 1872 Barry entered into a partnership with John W. Clapp, Secretary of the insurance company, in the business of negotiating loans and buying and selling real-estate securities. It was agreed that the loans should be taken in the name of the insurance company, the notes running to the company, secured by trust-deeds to Clapp or Barry. Clapp gave as a reason for this arrangement that he had other funds sufficient to buy the securities, and that he could sell them and turn them over at once to the company without the necessity of guaranteeing or indorsing the paper. He also represented that he had funds of his own with which to contribute his proportion of the capital necessary to make the loans.

Under this agreement they continued in business until the failure of the company in June, 1877. The profits amounted to some $200,000, and when the securities were sold to the company they were delivered over to it without indorsement, or when sold to other parties they were indorsed by Clapp as Secretary of the company. Large blocks of these same securities were included by Clapp in his sworn reports made annually to the Auditor of State as assets of the company. It did not appear that Barry had any knowledge of Clapp's fraudulent use of the securities, though he had desk room in the office of the company during all the period, and his papers were kept in the same vault with those of the company. Barry furnished his proportion of the funds necessary to make the loans and Clapp gave the checks of the Chicago Life for his proportion, explaining to Barry that he kept his own funds with those of the corporation in the same bank.

On the appointment of the Receiver in 1877 Barry filed a petition claiming a half-interest in certain of the securities then in the possession of the company, but which were delivered by its officers to the Receiver. On the hearing of the petition Judge Williams rendered a decree giving Barry a half-interest in the securities, and they were divided equally between him and the Receiver. The present petition averred that by special agreement with the Receiver the two lots in question were to be reserved from the decree and afterward delivered to Barry. The Receiver denied this, and claimed the former decree was res adjudicata.

The Judge said that, while he was of the opinion that the decree had this effect, yet he preferred to place his decision on broader ground. The principle decisive of the case was that where one of two innocent parties must suffer loss, that one must be the loser who, even through his ignorance, had by his conduct made it possible. Barry placed it within the power of Clapp to use the securities in question as the property of the company. Clapp did use them, and on the faith of his reports, which included those securities, innocent persons insured in the Chicago Life. As between the creditors or their representative, the Receiver, on one side and Barry on the other, the creditors having had no opportunity of discovering the fraud and Barry having had full opportunity, the loss must fall on him. While it was true the funds of the company could not be traced directly into the securities, yet it was clear that Clapp checked out the company's funds in contributing his proportion of the loans. While it was equally true that Barry contributed his own funds to the loans, as shown by his checks and memoranda, yet he, having permitted the title to the securities to be taken in the name of the company, and they, because of such permission, having been used as its assets, and creditors having given credit on the faith of such use, Barry was estopped from claiming title to the property. The petition would therefore be dismissed and a decree entered confirming the title of the Receiver and for an accounting of the rents and profits during the time Barry had been in possession.

BUOYANT BULLS.

WHAT MAY BE THE LONG-LOOKED-FOR UPTURN COMES AT LAST—AN EXCITING DAY IN THE PITS.

Trading began yesterday with only fairly-filled pits, which later in the session were crowded to their utmost capacity, and resounded with the shouts of an excited throng of brokers. The front of transactions was large and, with the exception of those in corn, was on account of the local operators. The country was a liberal buyer of corn on both speculative and shipping account. The consumptive demand for all articles showed a decided improvement.

The first bid for wheat was 97 cents—three-eighths above the closing on the call Monday. There was a bull feeling among the traders, and, after a short interval of quiet business, the shorts began filling. Murray and Holmes leading the van in the large purchases. Hobbs, Comstock, and Bloom joined the buying movement as bulls, and, despite the heavy selling of Lesster, Cudahy, and Adams, pushed prices up to 97¼. At this point a bull fever seized the crowd, and amid much hubbub prices advanced to 97⅝, and closed very firm.

Corn languished slightly until the middle of the session, when a good buying movement started, participated in by strong parties and a miscellaneous crowd, and prices moved up one-half cent. The excitement in wheat about noon extended to the corn crowd, and a further rise was noted. The provision men, through brokers, were the heaviest buyers.

The victorious bulls extended their operations to provisions, and marked a rise of 25 cents in mess pork. The packers' following was, as usual, noticeable in helping along the improvement; otherwise the trading, though vigorous and heavier than for some days, was without special feature. One of the bulls on provisions said: "Some of the biggest packers haven't sold a pound of their product yet. Their cellars are full. And some of the rest can't possibly get meat enough to fill their orders, and are weeks behind on them."

On the call speculation continued vigorously, with the main interest centered in corn. Lindblom was the largest buyer of the latter cereal. The final close was one-half cent higher for both wheat and corn.

There were many bulls about the after-hours' haunts of brokers. That the turn had come at last was freely predicted. Corn was marked up to 60 cents and wheat to $1 this week by them. There was, however, less curb trading than usual. The night messages of three prominent houses set forth that the advance was due to the shorts buying; that there was nothing definit as yet to bull wheat on except the disposition of the crowd, and that higher prices were likely today.

Dave Long was conspicuous about the offices offering to sell any amount below the market figures.

Dispatches were received from the war-news bureaus in Wall street that speculators in France were covering their shorts and buying wheat on long account, in anticipation of a sudden and large European demand. The news was without any effect.

LIVELY WORK WITH THE GLOVES.

AN EXCITED SET-TO BETWEEN SHERIFF, "THE PRUSSIAN," AND JIM DALTON.

The performance at the Park Theatre was witnessed by an unusually large crowd last night, the special attraction being a set-to with gloves between William Sheriff, "the Prussian," ex-champion of England, and Capt. Jim Dalton, of Chicago. Of course the crowd was largely made up of fellows who do not teach Sunday-school nor preach temperance, but it was nevertheless an orderly crowd, and included a number of our city officials, business-men, and journalists. Parson Davies acted as master of ceremonies, and, when introducing the boxers, referred incidentally to Paddy Ryan's singular retreat from the match with Sullivan. Paddy Ryan was in the house and did not appear particularly delighted with this reference to the California fiasco.

After the variety performance had concluded ropes were stretched across the front of the stage and the fun opened with a four-round set-to between Frank Glover and William Mehan, amateur pugilists. Glover is the larger of the two, possesses more science, and has a jaw of huge proportions. He had it almost his own way, knocking Mehan down in the third round, but his own face became very rosy from the thumps he received.

Sheriff and Dalton were received with a yell of welcome. They wore their undershirts and tights. Sheriff, who is a short, solidly-built specimen, showed a wonderful quickness and agility, but Dalton made no mean showing. He has a wonderful reach, and his opponent was made aware of this fact several time when he thought himself at a safe distance from the Captain's long arm. But Dalton lost many chances to "get in his work," and his friends in the audience finally grew impatient and howled, "Why don't you hit him, Jimmy?" Sheriff never lost a chance to hit. The third round was a spirited one. Again admonished by his friends, Dalton waded in deep, but he ran against something going the other way and was brought to his knees, while there was a strong suspicion of blood on his left cheek. This finished the third round and Dalton's face was bathed with a wet sponge. Evidently the men were whispered to go it light after that, for the wind-up was very tame, each man giving and taking only light taps.

Tonight at the same theatre Sheriff will have a set-to with Mike Driscoll, a saloonkeeper who thinks himself "very handy with his dukes," and who had the temerity to offer to meet Sullivan with gloves.

BUILDERS AND TRADERS.

THEIR NEW EXCHANGE RAPIDLY GETTING UNDER WAY.

The Directors of the new Builders' and Traders' Exchange held their first meeting yesterday. The following standing committees were appointed:

Membership—George Tapper, H. C. Hayt, James John, Charles B. Kimball, and William E. Frost.

Rooms—Jonathan Clark, William H. Chenoweth, J. B. Sullivan, James A. Miller, and C. C. Thompson.

Arbitration—C. C. Thompson, Charles B. Kimball, James John, Jonathan Clark, and James A. Miller.

Finance—William H. Chenoweth, William E. Frost, H. C. Hayt, J. B. Sullivan, and George Tapper.

It was decided to file articles of incorporation at once with the Secretary of State, and such articles are now being prepared. The Committee on Rooms will have the selection of the future quarters of the exchange, and is now busily engaged in looking over the locations offered, in order that the exchange may begin its work as speedily as possible. About 300 signed the call for organization, but it is hoped by the officers that the membership will be increased to 500 or more by the time the rooms are selected and furnished for occupancy. They consider the outlook for a successful exchange here excellent, and some of the more enthusiastic members are thus early talking of the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of an exchange building the coming season to contain rooms for the organization and offices for builders generally.

The Secretary has opened a temporary office in the basement of No. 175 La Salle street for the registry of applications for membership and the receipt of the money pledged by the signers of the call for organization.

PROSECUTING-ATTORNEY CAMERON.

HE IS CHARGED WITH BEING DRUNK AND ORDERING THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS—WILL THE MAYOR TAKE ANY ACTION?

Charles Cameron, the prosecutor for the city in the police courts, yesterday distinguished himself in something which calls for an explanation or investigation.

Last Saturday Mary Williams was arrested in the act of stealing a gold ring at Hussander's jewelry store, No. 22 North Clark street. She was handed over to an officer and locked up. Mr. Hussander said he desired to drop the prosecution, and the charge was changed from larceny to disorderly conduct, and Justice Kersten fined the woman $50. She pleaded not to be taken to the bridewell, promising that her friends would pay the fine. She was permitted to remain in a cell at the station, and in the meantime communicated with her friends.

Monday afternoon, according to the statement of the police, Cameron staggered into the station. Several of the officers say that his general appearance betokened that of a man who had been on a protracted spree. He was armed with a paper from the Law Department, in the shape of an order for the release of Mary Williams. Court Clerk Meier, in compliance with the order, set the woman at liberty, and she went away in company with Cameron. At the door of the station they were awaited by Cummings, the lover of the woman, and together they adjourned to Hessemer's saloon on Clark street, where they were subsequently seen by a detective. The trio spent over an hour in the place, and during that time they drank a considerable quantity of beer and whisky. Hessemer says they were "feeling tip-top," and were quite hilarious.

When the Bailiff called at the cell an hour later he found the prisoner gone. The execution was left unsatisfied in his hands. He is responsible for its payment, and if Mary does not cash it the officer will have to put his hand in his pocket and pay the $50. He questioned Meier about it, and the latter said that Cameron told him that he would "attend to it." He caused the release of the girl upon the request of "Corcoran," but who "Corcoran" is he did not state to the Clerk.

When a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called at the Law Department he was informed that Cameron had been to the office since Monday. If the police statements are correct it is evident that he has fallen a victim to his old failing, and is drinking heavily; in fact, his conduct for the last week has been such as to call forth many strong expressions of censure from his own friends. He has even lost his dignity so far as to appear in an intoxicated state twice before the courts, and at one time his befuddled mind was influenced by a well-known gambler, who asked for the discharge of a policy-shop dealer, whose case Cameron consulted without hearing any evidence. It is believed that the matter will be brought to the attention of the Mayor, who will be given a chance to exercise his policy for the public interest by removing Cameron from office for flagrant violation of duty.

DEFYING THE BRITISH LION.

JOHN O'NEIL DOES IT IN GREAT SHAPE BEFORE THE EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Branch of the Irish National League was held at Cathedral-Hall last night. Ex-Commissioner John H. O'Neil addressed the audience on Irish affairs. Although a comparative stranger he felt that in patriotism and a determination to right the bleeding wrongs of centuries all Irishmen were brothers. His remarks were principally devoted to the necessity of unity among Irishmen, for if there was one united, unselfish, patriotic effort Ireland's chains must snap. He charged English legislation and British bayonets with direct responsibility for that misery and discontent which occasionally found vent in spasmodic efforts to obtain liberty and not infrequently caused resort to dynamite. All the powers of earth and hell could not crush an Ireland united with one end steadfastly in view. He had no faith in an Irishman who was not a rebel to Great Britain. He extolled the world-renowned Fenian Brotherhood, which had done so much for Ireland and whose ghost stalks abroad in the shadowy night of Ireland's woe and strikes more terror into British hearts than would the presence of an armed foe. England knew that she was responsible for every drop of blood shed by Fenians or Invincibles. He then denounced England as standing at the head of the world in hypocrisy, and said her favorit weapons were gold, corruption, and treason. He predicted that, if the time should ever come when England should be torn and distracted with the ever-increasing complications abroad, Ireland's opportunity would come, and the peaceful revolutionists of Parnell would be converted into military heroes and be found at the front fighting for freedom. His sentiments were repeatedly and loudly applauded by the large audience. Dr. Cronin and Charles Schlund then gave vocal and instrumental music, and William J. Dowlin gave an appropriate recitation.

The Fourteenth Ward Land League was addressed last evening by F. W. Walker. The attendance was small.

AFTER THE "POLICY"-MEN.

FOUR MORE PLACES RAIDED AND THEIR PROPRIETORS RUN IN.

The police believe that they are "knocking the bottom out of the policy business" in this city. During the last few days more evidence has been accumulated against four more places, and yesterday they were raided. They are G. Allen, No. 2105 State street; Edward Early, No. 336 Clark street; John McDowell, No. 2107 State street; and J. H. Hurd, No. 125 Clark street. To Sergt. Baer, who was instrumental in the arrest of the first batch, credit is due for his shrewdness and untiring efforts in procuring evidence. In the case of Hurd, Belle Miles, a married woman, is complainant. She claims that her husband was swindled out of $146 in two weeks in the vain attempt to secure a prize, and that when she called on Hurd for the return of the money, which, she says, came unlawfully into his possession, he ordered her from the house. Late last evening the prisoners secured bail and were released. "Jim" Fitzsimmons, J. T. Mann, and F. E. Smith were accepted as sureties. The cases will come up before Justice Kersten for a hearing this morning.

SYSTEMATIC CHARITY.

AN ATTEMPT TO INGRAFT IT ON THE WEST SIDE.

The pastors of several West Side churches held an informal meeting at St. Caroline's Court Hotel yesterday afternoon to consider the means of adopting the system of disbursing public charities now in vogue on the North and South Sides. The plan was explained by the Rev. S. H. Gurteen, who proposed the appointment of three inspectors for the district, such as are now employed on the other sides of the river. He estimated that it would cost about $3,600 to take care of these officers and pay room-rent. All that was needed to begin the work was a guarantee that this sum of money could be raised. He said it was admitted that the professional mendicants had been weeded out of the other sections of the city, but it was claimed that they were all going over to the West Side and annoying the people who had no means of ascertaining their character and their real needs.

Dr. Kittredge said he had no doubt that the money could be raised among the church people without difficulty, but that the idea must be clearly explained to them, so that they could understand it. He said his church had been giving $1,100 per year to charity of itself. Another gentleman said that his congregation gave $600, and another put his at $1,400. All of them intimated that these sums might be transferred to the proposed organization for distribution.

As the attendance had not included some gentlemen whose presence was greatly desired, an adjournment was taken until the evening of the first Monday in February, when invitations will have been sent to a large number of the clergy and laity of all churches to attend a meeting in the parlors of the Union Park Congregational Church.

ALL-NIGHT SALOONS.

A SLY ATTEMPT TO REPEAL THE MIDNIGHT-CLOSING ORDINANCE—THE DECENT SALOON-KEEPERS SATISFIED WITH IT AS IT IS.

At the meeting of the City Council a week ago last Monday evening Ald. Wickersham introduced an ordinance providing that all-night licenses might be issued to saloons by the payment of $150 additional. This ordinance was referred to the Committee on License. Ald. Geohegan then quietly introduced the following in connection with Ald. Wickersham's ordinance, and requested that it be referred to the same committee, which was done:

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained, etc.*, that Sec. 1859 of the Municipal Code be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 1859 provides for closing the saloons at midnight.

Ald. Geohegan was asked yesterday his reason for smuggling in the repealing ordinance, and he replied that he did it by request. He did not consider it necessary, as the passage of Ald. Wickersham's ordinance would of itself repeal Sec. 1859, as any saloon could not be kept open all night while this section was in existence. He, however, was in favor of the all-night ordinance, but he believed in having the number of saloons restricted. As it was now the saloons kept open anyway in violation of the law. He thought that by having a license the police would have better control of the places, as they would know just what saloons were licensed to run all night. In referring to the argument that was used, to the effect that the thieves congregated in the all-night houses, he maintained that if a license were issued it would aid the police. Instead of having every saloon in town to look through, they would have but a few, and would know just where to go.

"What is the feeling of the saloonkeepers with regard to the midnight ordinance?" asked a reporter of John Feldkamp, the President of the State Liquor League.

"All decent saloonkeepers are in favor of it as it stands, and do not hanker after any change," was the reply. "If all-night saloons are to be recognized in law they should be charged no less than $1,000 license, including the regular license fee. Of course I construe the midnight ordinance to mean that I can keep my guests in my place as long as I choose, provided I close the doors against any other comers, excepting those who are my personal friends. You see, the order to close up at 12 o'clock gives us a chance to get a rest at some time. Were this order removed, we would be at the mercy of any gang of drinkers who want to keep it up until the cock crows. Besides, some of the night saloons are the resort of the worst elements of the city, and as a rule good people do not care to go into a drinking place after night. Some all-night saloons are undoubtedly necessary, but they can, if well conducted, afford to pay a double license, and I think not one of them would object to it. In enforcing the midnight ordinance the police have thus far been very discreet, and I believe I voice the sentiments of all decent saloonkeepers when I say it is entirely satisfactory to them."

THE RED RASH.

MORE CASES OF SMALL-POX—AN INSPECTOR'S APPARENT NEGLIGENCE.

The three new cases of small-pox at the pest-house—the first that have been there since last June—indicate that the disease has again obtained a foothold, and it will require the greatest vigilance on the part of the health officers to keep it out of the city. Yesterday another case was reported from Fullerton avenue, and Inspector Hall was detailed to make an investigation. He was sent out at 11 o'clock in the morning and had not returned at 6 o'clock last night, and the comment was made that this negligence on his part on such an important matter should warrant his immediate discharge. As nothing was heard from him, Inspector Merki has been unable to determine whether the case was really small-pox or not. In the light of past experience, if it turns out to be the disease, it is plain that provison should be made at once for the removal of the patient before the infection has a chance to spread. Park, it is claimed, paid no attention to his work, but attended to his private business, and it was a common remark that if such carelessness continued it would not be a great while before the disease would have made rapid progress. It was ascertained yesterday that the three cases now at the hospital are from the Town of Jefferson.

THE WASTE OF WATER.

HOW THE BOSTON AUTHORITIES HAVE CHECKED IT—A HINT FOR CHICAGO.

An article in the New York *Sanit

…, and that subscriptions should …inimum of $25.
…Potter, J. W. Oakley, E. A. …Thrall, and W. Pincoffs were …mmittee to embody in a report …arrived at in the informal dis… …committee reported recommend… …an amount not less than $15,… …at the subscriptions be fixed at …$25; that the location of the …the neighborhood of Kenwood …enth street; that the name …on be decided on later; and …on Finance, Organization, and …ounds be appointed.
…as unanimously adopted, and …ted as such committees: Pe… …ier, H. M. Wright, E. A. Pot… …, H. M. Dupee; Organization, …ondee, E. A. Schoyer, J. J. Mc… …Steever, J. W. Burgess, …, L. Pratt, H. B. Borge, …N. Barker, and W. B. Fairman. …s adjourned subject to the call …a one present pledging in writ… …and aid to the enterprise.
…of the meeting it would seem …out $25,000 or $30,000 will be …ouse, and that the financial re… …mediately and sufficient for all …

ENGLEWOOD.

…e teachers of District No. 2, …ark, was held yesterday after… …n School, corner of Wabash …First street. Prof. W. W. Car… …rood High School, read an in… …on the poet William Cullen …et of teachers gave a musical …

OAKLAND.

…tion of officers of the Oak… …Club (Second Precinct, Hyde …onday evening, resulting in …n R. Bensley as President; …First Vice-President; W. C. …ice-President; L. M. Smith, …s C. Boyd, Treasurer; Wil… …es P. Sort, L. D. Condee, L. …ecutive Committee; George …te to Central Club. The fol… …was adopted: "That it is …lub that a straight Republican …the field for the coming …n and village officers."

STOCK-YARDS.

…about 6 o'clock last evening …the burning of some old …ark. The loss was nominal.

TY ON GLASS.

…e Price—Wages Asked.
…19.—[Editor of The Trib… …p inquire whether there is …y on glass; (2) why there is …per cent on the price of …ear, all the American glass… …ers; and (3) how do wages in …pare with European labor… …blowers? The tariff is daily …own, and, as I am a "free… …se of "tariff for revenue" …his question asked me, and …explanation.
REVENUE REFORMER.
…on common window-glass …2½ cents per pound, graded …rface measurement of the …tute a "protection" against …in favor of glass-making la… …cent. (2) The statement …re closed is a sufficient ex… …crease in price. As a matter …strike or lockout has raised …om 30 to 40 per cent. Glass …d in large quantities. The …reduction in wages, not be… …but on account of the enor… …he bosses enjoy. (3) The …posed by the Western Win… …turers' Association to the …ugust last and rejected by …nion would have paid the …s: Single-strength blowers, …th; double-strength blow… …single-strength gatherers, …h gatherers, $85; cutters, …double, $125.
…these rates would involve …20 per cent on the former …ike began, which the men …the high protection their …heir argument is that they …er share of the robbery of …n the bosses are willing to …quarrel is about a division …way to settle it is for Con… …a bounty-tax to reasonable …people should be protected a …

…gland and Belgium aver… …of the rates paid here, but …go much further for rent, …thing except food than in …ially-dear prices of goods.]

…E REFORM.

…e New England Di… …orm League.
…an. 17.—[Editor of The …a hastily-written private …udge Jameson kindly sent …, printed Jan. 12 in THE …editorial interpretation of …t to, have misled some …a brief explanation.
…the memorial you printed …not say anything of an …stitution on the subject …e, nor about a National …Those of us who planned …far as I can recall, …the question of amend… …s connected with this …have in mind the evils …imates put upon their …the various theories as …remedy, saying the first …acts. Whatever course …those who think they al… …out the matter so pro… …to the solution of the …National law or other… …e cannot be prepared to …cts are known. And so …k the only competent au… …orm of the inquiry, too, is …y commission or by one …he whole matter is inten… …secure the cooperation of …who see that investiga… …orm of intelligent action. …e to Gov. Robinson, of …o far as I know, his of… …ade without any knowl… To him belongs the …tion on his own State …will be found that he …plan of inter-State action …s heartily in favor of …e the needed informa… …who look for a National …al amendment, or those …er ways of remedying …e memorial.
…man of any party or of …is explanation has been …to join in asking Con… …all with the facts. On …ave all said: "This …pt-sense way to be …g fashion among …a constitutional amend… …many into thinking …arily means an amend… …who sign it. I know …these men are interested …by an inquiry by men …for the facts. And …ried for some years to …way the broadest and …the divorce question …s most persons study… …reached seem to him …He has been slow to …that measure until …of the matter in hand. …ions, but these will …more certainly will be …be got at. If others …measure can help get …be content to share
SAMUEL W. DIKE.

…ARGES.

…—In the Senate to-…from a former em… …y containing grave …diary officials, show… …l and careless treat… …mber of them had …entioned was that of …ence for attempted …ll last summer after …during to his writh… …insane, and ordered …bedstead. His flesh was …d. His flesh was …rds with which he …investigate.

…linist, was not related …man.

THE COURTS.

The New Gas Company Called On to Pay $25,000 to a Customer Who Was Blown Up.

Record of Judgments, Divorces, New Suits, and Other Proceedings in the State and Federal Courts.

Suit Against the New Gas Company to Recover Damages for an Explosion.

The Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company and the Consumers' Construction Company were made defendants yesterday to a suit for $25,000 damages. The plaintiff, Charles F. Whitcomb, the proprietor of a gentlemen's furnishing-goods store at No. 219 Thirty-first street, the evening of Dec. 22 noticed a strong smell of gas in his store and struck a light near the metre to ascertain where the break was. A severe explosion followed, greatly injuring him and shattering the building. His stock was damaged to the extent of $5,000, fixtures $400, and building $300, and he wants the rest as an equivalent for his shattered foot. It is claimed the accident was due to the carelessness and negligence of the defendants.

Items.

The jury before Judge Blodgett in the case of David McKay against James Irvine, to recover damages for the death of the horse Wolverton, yesterday returned a verdict for $800 in favor of the plaintiff. On a former trial McKay recovered a verdict for $1,500.

Michael Hutchinson is seeking in a suit filed in the Superior Court to recover $20,000 from the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company. He claims that he was passing North Jefferson street crossing in a carriage June 14, 1883, and was thrown out by a collision with one of defendants' freight-trains, by which he claims he sustained the amount of damages for which his suit is brought.

The jury engaged in trying before Judge Gary the suit brought by Mrs. Laura Newhall against the Village of Hyde Park for damages alleged to have been caused by falling on a defective sidewalk at the southwest corner of Hyde Park avenue and Fifty-sixth street, brought in a verdict of $3,145. Defendants made the customary motion for a new trial.

Friday, Feb. 8, will be the last day for noticing cases for Judge Tuley's calendar.

The suit of Alexander & Taussig against James A. Cunningham before Judge Smith resulted in a verdict yesterday in favor of the defendant. This was an action to recover $10,273 claimed to be due for non-fulfillment of certain contracts to supply plaintiffs with glucose.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

8,682—John B. Clarke vs. George M. Hayes. Trespass. $40,000. Record from Circuit Court of Cook County. Swett, Haskell, & Grosscup, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Law orders—Clark vs. Smyth; order remanding cause.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Bryant vs. Charter Oak Life-Ins. Co.; lv. to file sup. bill and time to be limited until further order of court.—14,224, Colt, Mitchell & Co. vs. Beers; order cause dismissed.

Law verdicts—195, Fred. Kappen, use, etc., vs. F. Hieronymus; finding $500, and judgt. to be satisfied on payment of $500.—David McKay vs. James Irvine; verdict, $800.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,365—Louis Apple vs. Otto Pappe. Asst., $600. J. W. Wenthop, atty.

90,366—E. H. Calloway vs. Pullman Palace-Car Company. Asst., $1,500. M. S. Robinson, atty.

90,367—Jacob Doe vs. Otto Pappe. Asst., $500. J. W. Waugop, atty.

90,368—Henry L. Houston vs. W. K. Eckert. Confession of judgment, $210. E. S. Walker, atty.

90,369—Charles A. Geoe et al. vs. William Knaabe & Co. Attch., $677. Burton & Parker, attys.

90,370—Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company vs. William D. Lawton. Confession of judgment, $56. Ribons, McCaffey & Ames, attys.

90,371—M. Wright & Co. vs. Frank Weppner. Asst., $6,000. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

90,372—Catharine Schaefer, Administratrix, etc., vs. John Schaefer. Asst., $1,500. Wm. F. Blake, atty.

90,373—Charles F. Whitcomb vs. Consumers' Gas, Fuel, and Light Company and the Consumers' Construction Company. Case, $25,000. S. S. Moffett, atty.

90,374—James Foster vs. John Gee. Asst., $500. Lawrence Prondfoot, atty.

90,375—Debt., suppressed for service.

90,376—Ass't., suppressed for service.

90,377—Benjamin M. Baker vs. Charles W. Earle. Asst., $1,000. F. H. Burnham, atty.

90,378—Alice Carroll vs. Fanny O'Connor. Trespass. $1,000. L. V. Ferris, Atty.

SUPREME COURT—Monday—90,367—Michael Hutchinson vs. The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company. Case, $20,000. Burke & Hallett, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—9,657, Morrison vs. C. R. Co.; pltf. takes non-suit.

Verdicts—9,425, Patrick Cash vs. David C. and Ellen Geary and Benjamin Hissinger; verd. debt $800 dam. $1.0, and mo. n. by def's.—9,431, Lasher N. Newhall vs. Village of Hyde Park; verd. for pltf. $3,145, and mo. n. by def's.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—11,018, Monroe vs. Lidlow; dis. p. c. and judgt.—10,256, Dahl vs. Large; sat. of judgt. entered.

Verdict—2,420, Alexander vs. Cummings; verd. issues for def.

Judgment—10,274, Central Telephone Company vs. John C. Henderson and J. S. Hunt; judgt. on fdg. debt $1,000, dam. $809, and sat.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—9,741, Fritzsche vs. Baldwin; dis. n. c. want pros.—9,749, Earl vs. Terry; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—9,765, C. & E. R. R. Co. vs. Hannan; same vs. Sheehan vs. Pabst Brewing Company; same vs. Strahour vs. Rogers; dis. p.c. and judgt. want pros. —9,779, Gregoire vs. Hulse; dis. n. c. want pros.—9,783, Wolf Mfg. Co. vs. Hulse; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—9,791, Hawes vs. Howe; same.—9,799, Bailey vs. Fitzgerald; appl. dis. d. c. and judgt., and pros.—9,801, Kenwood vs. Harper; dis. p.c. and judgt. want pros. —9,815, Sharp vs. Read; appl. dis. d. c. and judgt.—9,823, Shutt vs. Turbox; dis. n. c. want pros.—9,829, Bennett vs. Bennett; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros. —9,845, Seegers vs. Eggen; appl. dis. d. c. and judgt. and proc.—9,849, Arhold vs. Wallin; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—9,855, Hamilton vs. Hamilton; dis. n. c.—10,265, Block et al. vs. Conant; same.—11,361, Metzler vs. Stein; lv. to make Carl Dewburg and John C. Morgor, pltf. defts.—9,881, Booth vs. Carroll; lv. to amd. fdg. and to Anna J. Cairns and lv. to file new narr. in 10 days.—9,933, Rathbon vs. McDougal; dis. n. c. want pros.—9,937, Hoffman vs. C. & N. W. R. Co.; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—9,943, Danenhauer vs. Sames; same.—9,955, Murphy vs. Lynch; same.

Verdict—9,707, Bridges M. Naghten vs. William Engelsdorf; verd. issues for pltf. dam. $130. and mo. n. t. by pltf.

Judgment—10,203, Schultz vs. Mannierre; judgt. empty. in pltf.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—10,566, Brown vs. King; lv. to withd. repl. and to file new repl. and reply double.—9,566, Struthers vs. C. C. R. Co.; lv. to file addl. ct. inst., and rule to pld. in 5 days.—9,614, Matteson vs. Hoge; time to file bond and bill of exc. extd. 30 days.—9,700, Hose vs. Inter-Ocean Publishing Co.; dis. p. c.—9,704, Brodbel vs. Salem; dis. p. c. and judgt. —11,965, Steele vs. Smith; set aside dis.—9,641, School vs. Brasnan; jury to seal and sep.—9,704, Goodman vs. Harding; sub. to ct.

Judgment—10,202, Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs. Richard Mason; judgt. $363.36.—9,584, Harmony Brick Company vs. Melvin J. Wheeler and Pennsylvania Rim Stone Company; judgt. on verd. $430.12.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,041, Hawkins vs. Wilkison; defts. want ans.—1,280, Schroth vs. Shorts; pltf. on call.—1,210, Degroy vs. Seeley; dis. c. as want juris., and appl.—1,277, Meehan vs. Van Vechten et al.; same vs. Sevier, Gilbert Wyman, and Margaret E. Wyman.—1,281, Kent vs. Hamilton; def. Byron L. Smith, David G. and Mary J. Hamilton, and Jno. Merrill; letters to Andrew Anderson, bond in $200 apvd.—Est. Sarah C. De Creet; letters to Charles H. Wheeler, bond in $6,000 apvd.—Est. John Hair; letters of admin. de bonis non with will annexed to David M. Lacy, bond in $100 apvd.—Est. Allison M. Belford; letters admin. de bonis non with will annexed to Peter Thompson, bond in $500 apvd.—Est. Hattie E. Thompson; letters to Jesse B. Thompson, bond in $500 apvd. and pf. hrsp.—Est. Hannah G. Meyers; letters to William J. Thompson, bond in $500 apvd.

Orders—Est. Jacob Harnish; est. closed and extr. to be discd. on fg. acct.—Est. Franklin Madkey, minor; inv. apvd.; mother alld. $15 per mo. for support of ward.—Est. Jessie N. Keep; extr. to set. final acct. in 30 days.—Est. Christine Kirchoff; same.—Est. John H. Maithy; same extx., 30 days.—Est. Johann W. Kolb; same extr., one day.—Est. Julia Riley, attchd. vs. pers. propty. at private sale.—Est. Herbert D. Newcomb; sum'ns. inv. apvd.—Est. William H. Newcomb; pf. of hrsp., inv., appst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Ludwig Juergens; inv. appst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Augusta Johnson; same.—Est. Avery Briggs; same.—Est. John Lawless; admr. to set. final acct. in 30 days.—Est. Mary Eldred; same extr. by July 1.—Est. Frederick A. Robbins; same admr. 60 days.—Est. John Healy; pf. hrsp.—Est. John Hair; letters of admin. revoked and admr. removed from office.—Est. Orville Page; pf. hrsp.—Est. Horatio S. Noyes; authenticated copy of will admitted of record.—Est. Dennis J. Mahony et al., minors; inv. apvd.—Est. John F. Blauer; elm. of Edward Kreyssler alld. for $1,344.91, and of Mary Kreyssler for $585.36.—Est. John Anderson; pf. hrsp.—Est. Conrad Schepp; spl. bond for sale of real est. apvd.—Est. Helmuth Jarchow; report of sale of real est. confd.—Est. Frederika Fysher; lv. to loan ward's money.—Est. Amos T. Hall; lv. to extr. to sell pers. est. at public or private sale.—Est. Patrick Murphy; first anal. acct. apvd.—Est. William E. Doggett, alias ctm. vs. extx. ret. Jan. 29.—Est. Thompson T. Taylor; est. closed.—Est. Michael Byrne; anal. acct. apvd.—Est. Frederick Wendorf; elm. of Agnes Stewart alld. for $3,175.—Est. Nancy B. Walker; est. closed.—Est. Henry Wegener; dec. for sale of real est. entered.—Est. Ellen J. Rogers; sug. desp. clms. and lv. to file same.

County Court—New Suits.

4,516—In the matter of Rosa Kerr, alleged dependent girl. Rosa H. Engert, petitioner.

4,517—B. Warden & Co. vs. Michael and Mrs. Cunningham. Asst., $1,000. Clarence F. Dore, atty.

4,518—George H. Leonard vs. Edwin H. Palmer. Asst., $1,000. J. E. Munroe, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,454, Murphy, assg., vs. Buchman; lv. to defd. to file aff. in 10 days, with plea none nro tune as of date fig. plea.—4,381, Gallery vs. Bernstein; verd. set aside, and reinstd. on defts. pcg. $10 attys. fees, and $48.50 clerk fee to be held by him to be applied on any final judgt. that may be entered, and set for Feb. 4.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE GARDNER—716, Benjamin Harris, burglary; tried by the court; finding guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.—692, Richard Ryan, burglary; verdict of guilty; term fixed at four years to the penitentiary.—486, Martin Bonfield, Owen McLaughlin, William Sullivan, Michael Shupp, and Richard Meehan, burglary; sentenced on plea to three years each, and McLaughlin and Meehan to one year each in the penitentiary.—Twenty-one prisoners arraigned; one pleaded guilty.

JUDGE HAWES—James H. Melville, embezzlement; further evidence heard; on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No. 58, 59, 60, 70, 71, 75, 76, 81, 82, 283, 284, 285, 86, 87, 88, 89. No. 19, Martin vs. Mann, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Set case No. 10,182, Sheehan vs. City, and cases from Judge Williamson's calendar. No. 10,094, Hanchett vs. Riverside Distilling Company, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—First call Nos. 730 to 780 inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 9,757, 9,759, 9,761, 9,763, 9,771, 9,777, 9,793, 9,805, 9,809, 9,813, 9,825, 9,827, 9,835. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call, Nos. 450 to 500, both inclusive. Trial call term Nos. 9,716, 9,720, 9,768, 9,782, 9,790, 9,798, 9,801, 9,813, 9,826, 9,834. No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call of trial calendar. Mo. for inj. in C. & E. R. R. Co. case.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 5,439, Goneslen vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,498, 3,868, 3,916, 3,752, 3,953, 3,764, 3,934, 2,649, 3,943, 3,942, 3,963, 3,950, No. 3,701, Koroff vs. C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co., on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 58, 63, 66, 68, 69. No. 63, Chandler vs. Western Coal & Mining Co., on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9. No case on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—General Nos. 4,536, 4,538, 4,544, 3,800, 4,276, and Cicero spl. asst. No. 92. No. 4,021, Davis vs. Graham, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 815, 816, 750, 752, 755, 756, and 688.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 579 on trial. Nos. 172, 534, 583, and 584.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—Opinions will be filed tomorrow in the following cases:

ADVISEMENT Ddocket.

12. Peck vs. Herrington; reversed and remanded; Dickey, J., dissenting.

15. First National Bank vs. Davis; reversed and remanded; Scott and Craig, JJ., dissenting.

19. Pullman Palace-Car Company vs. Bluhm; affirmed.

21. Howland vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.

REHEARING DOCKET.

2. Wadhams vs. Swan; affirmed.

3. Ligare vs. Peacock; reversed and remanded; Sheldon, C. J., dissenting.

24. Doggett vs. Dill; affirmed.

27. Insurance Company of North America vs. Garland; reversed and remanded; former opinion adhered to.

35. Allen vs. Powell; reversed and remanded with directions.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

1. Kinney vs. People; affirmed.

CIVIL DOCKET.

7. Tucker vs. Hamilton; affirmed.

9. Blair vs. Bryan; decision affirmed.

18. Hanore vs. Wilshire; affirmed.

20. Eads vs. Thompson; affirmed; Walker and Schofield, JJ., dissent.

31. Herhold vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.

41. Durand vs. Weightman; affirmed.

45. United States Insurance Company vs. Ludwig; affirmed.

57. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company vs. Shiers, Adams & Co.; affirmed.

61. Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad Company vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; affirmed.

65. Chappell vs. McKnight; affirmed.

70. Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company vs. Lewis; affirmed.

72. Moore vs. the People; affirmed.

75. Village of Genoa vs. Van Antwerp; affirmed.

79. Sutherland vs. Goodnow; affirmed.

80. Frank vs. Kaminsky; affirmed.

81. Chicago & Northern Railway Company vs. Maronde; reversed and remanded.

82. Lawson vs. Funk; affirmed.

84. McDonald vs. Shadrow; affirmed.

85. Firman vs. Firman; affirmed.

91. Cummins vs. Holmes; affirmed.

95. Piper vs. Connell; decision under old law.

94. West Chicago Park Commissioners vs. Coleman; affirmed.

95. Smith vs. Hutchinson; reversed and remanded.

97. Scherer vs. Scherer; decision affirmed.

98. Herrington vs. Coburn; decision reversed and remanded.

100. Perry et al. vs. Burton et al.; decision affirmed.

108. Grier vs. Puterbaugh; affirmed.

110. Bangor Furnace Company vs. Magill affirmed.

111. McKay vs. Stratton; dismissed.

112. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Warner; reversed and remanded.

113. Murphy vs. People, etc.; affirmed.

114. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. Chicago Barb-Wire Fence Company; decision modified, each party to pay their own costs in this court.

119. Halstead vs. Adams; decision reversed and remanded.

121. Peacock vs. Lubuke; affirmed.

122. Peacock vs. Hosmer; decision affirmed.

127. Schnake vs. Rosencrans; affirmed.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court today were as follows:

No. 332. The Crescent City Live-Stock Landing & Slaughter-House Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of New Orleans et al. Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana; on motion of Mr. B. F. Jones for plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs.

No. 223. Stants Taylor et al., Trustees, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Mary N. Mayo, administratrix, etc.; argued.

No. 228. The Giant Powder Company, appellant, vs. California Vigorit Powder Company et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California; dismissed with costs per stipulation.

No. 234. The County of Howard, plaintiff in error, vs. Gaines Paddock; argued.

No. 225. The County of Schuylkill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Township of Porter; in error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; dismissed with costs, per stipulation.

No. 226. William Thau et al., appellants, vs. The Hard Coal & Iron Company et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio; on motion of Mr. W. M. Ramsey, for the appellant, dismissed.

No. 227. Ex parte, in the matter of Clodenino Cota, petitioner; submitted for the respondent, no counsel appearing for petitioner.

No. 228. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. W. S. Alexander et al.; argued for the plaintiff in error, no counsel appearing for the defendants in error.

No. 229. The Phœnix Bank of the City of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. David Risley et al.; passed.

No. 1,207. Joseph Hurtado, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California; argument commenced.

Adjourned.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

John W. Cleaveland vs. David Creviston; Marshall Circuit Court; reversed; Niblack, J.

John H. Philbrooks vs. George F. Enswiler, trustee; Wayne Circuit Court; affirmed; Elliott, J.

John Bakes vs. Samuel A. Gilbert et al.; Switzerland Circuit Court; reversed; Hammond, J.

Christ Erhart vs. The State; White Circuit Court; affirmed; Zollers, J.

Levi F. Inlaud vs. Ida Emmerson; Gibson Circuit Court; affirmed; Howk, C. J.

"THE LAST THURSDAY OF JANUARY."

Friends of education in the different denominations are beginning to look forward with interest to this day. It is the day of prayer for colleges—an American institution more than sixty years old, and marked with a very interesting history. Scores among the best men in American pulpits date their decision to be Christians and ministers to the observance during their college course of this day of prayer.

This year the Presbyterians are giving special attention to the day. Their General Assembly at its session in Saratoga in May last called on all ministers having the care of churches to preach the Sunday preceding the day—that is, next Sunday, Jan. 27—on the "Fact and cause of the diminishing supply of ministers," and to make use of that Sunday service for increasing attention in all their congregations to the "day of prayer"—the following Thursday, the 31st. The purpose seems to be to produce as deep an interest as possible in the work of higher Christian education, to which the Presbyterian Church has lately committed itself anew. Chicago and its vicinity takes a special interest in the movement, since this city is the base of this new advance, the new Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies being located here.

GEN. SHERMAN ON "TRAMP LETTERS."

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* A few days ago Gen. William T. Sherman received an official note from Postmaster Hays informing him that a letter addressed to him was detained at the post-office for unpaid or insufficient postage, adding the request that he forward two cents and the letter would be delivered to him. In response the General wrote the following:

No. 912 GARRISON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—*Samuel Hays, Postmaster, St. Louis, Mo.*—DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a two-cent stamp. Please return the letter to the writer, and say to him that Gen. Sherman is afflicted with enough such letters and begs to be spared the infliction. Of course, I don't want the letter, nor hundreds of the same sort, and confess to the shrewd method by which Uncle Sam's General Post-Office Department makes three cents clear money to save one cent, and at the same time afflicts the innocent recipient of the worthless letter, on which the writer even underpays the postage. My compliments to Gen. Gresham, and say that, if he will intercept this whole class of letters to me, I will waive in his favor all my political chances, and pay the department double postage on the letters I do want. I will, furthermore, authorize the Postmaster, or any of his assistants, clerks, or employés, male or female, to break the seals, read the letters, and judge of their contents. Gen. Gresham has stopped the lottery circulars and the indecent prints, and now should stop this class of tramp letters, which are a first-class nuisance. Yours truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Some Plain Truths Strikingly Presented by a Farmer.

THAWVILLE, Ill., Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In my last letter I did not intend to advocate the merits or demerits of our present tariff system, used for collecting money for revenue and for protection, but I did attempt to make it appear that it would not be politic for Republicans to stake the success of the Republican party on a rotten tariff plank.

Those who stand on this plank are not willing to admit that it is rotten, though they do say that "it is very old." If it is not rotten, why do so many of those who investigate jump off from it? The amount of time and money spent during the present century to remodel and adjust its bearings proves that its adherents know that it is defective, if not rotten. Those who are in a position to see both sides know that if it ever was sound it has outlived its usefulness, like the farmer's old sickle, and that instead of being revised or adjusted it ought to be condemned and placed among the relics of the past. The inadequacy of the arguments used to substantiate the affirmative side of the tariff question goes to prove that its advocates are standing on a rotten plank.

Argument No. 1—"Manufacturers enhance the price of farms, farm-products, and farm-labor; therefore, tariff is good for farmers."

Reply—This argument is based on the assumption that tariff is indispensable to this branch of industry—an assumption that never has been established. But, admitting both the statement and assumption to be true, non-producing consumers—women, children, merchants, students, and professional men, as well as paupers and manufacturers—all who get a living without performing agricultural labor enrich the farmer by making eatables scarcer and higher-priced; and high-priced produce caused by consumption tends to make land and labor higher.

The premature frost which damages the corn and all the causes which lessen the supply tend materially to advance the price; and yet the farmer looks upon them as crushing calamities.

Does the fact that my neighbor's household decreases the supply of cereals grown, and therefore raises the price of cereals grown by me, lay me under obligations to feed them? The amount of good paupers and protected manufacturers do farmers by eating their produce is so infinitesimally small compared with the onerous tax which he has to pay to support them under the present tariff system that it makes one cry out and say: Have you nothing better than this to offer in support of this unjust system of taxation?

Argument No. 2—"This system of getting revenue is very old."

Reply—Age does not make very old bread palatable, whether it was good when it was fresh or not. The thief's process of getting money is very old, but not very good.

Argument No. 3—"It received the sanction of its founders."

Reply—So did the law to hang witches.

Argument No. 4—"The practical outgrowth of our Nation as it has been developed under this régime establishes the fact that the system is wise and just."

Reply—So the advocates of slavery used to say that our prosperity as a Nation was due to the wise and just statutes that protected their pet institution. Let us apply this test to a firm of three. Two of the firm are compelled to pay all the expenses and also allow the other partner to take one-half the proceeds, when equity demands him to bear one-third of the expenses and receive one-third of the profits. When the two complain because they do not get their share of the proceeds of the firm he replies truthfully, the firm is prospering; that proves our theory and practice are "wise and good."

No wonder farmers mill like the rule and pay vast sums to perpetuate it. But we stand aghast at the audacity of those who try to make the land-tillers of Illinois believe that their interests make it necessary for the Government to thus bleed them.

Argument No. 5—"Contrast Ireland and Illinois."

Reply—When it can be proved that Ireland's poverty and Illinois' prosperity are owing to the fact that one has a tariff and the other has not, then it can be proved that corn grows better in Illinois than it does in Ireland because the "Suckers" are protected by tariff and the Irish are not.

Argument No. 6—Might makes right. "Owing to the Government revenue necessities no approximation towards free trade is possible at present."

Reply—Then we are cooped, right or wrong, whether we like it or dislike it, and there is no use of talking. This looks like the argument of an enemy whose interests clash with mine. He says: "I have you in my power and my family need, so I will take from you what I can get."

The real question at issue between tariff men is, on what articles shall duty be levied, and how much on each article? But the real question at issue between the friends and the enemies of tariff is: Must a part of the taxpayers of this country continue to carry the short end of the yoke to please those who are carrying the long end?

If these arguments will not suffice for the coming campaign, what arguments will? The dictates of wisdom should impel us to test our weapons before we go into battle.

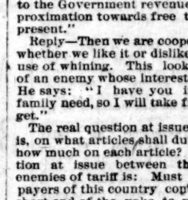
J. G. WALKER.

WHAT JOHN CHINAMAN EATS.

Portland *Oregonian:* It will probably astonish many to know that three-fourths of all the chickens brought to this market are consumed by the Chinese, and that nine-tenths of all the tame ducks brought here share the same fate. The longer one lives the more he finds by jimminy out, and instead of the Chinaman feasting on rat pie, as he is popularly supposed to do, he has just three times as much chicken pie on his bill of fare as the white man, and nine times as much stewed duck. The Chinaman is peculiar. Geese or turkeys he does not care for, and wild ducks or any other game which has been shot are an abomination in his almond-shaped eyes. "Heap like 'em alive" is John's remark when any dead fowls are offered him. His taste in fish is also peculiar. He avoids salmon, but goes his last nickel on suckers and sturgeon, or any salt-water fish which has been long out of water. Well, the salmon is a royal fish. It is death to dogs and does not seem to agree with Chinamen. The massive brain of the Caucasian is the only one able to cope with and successfully assimilate the phosphorus and phat of the luscious Chinook.

Ask for and take only B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throats. D. S. and Trade Mark on every drop.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS



The necessity for prompt and efficient household remedies is daily growing more imperative, and of these Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief in merit and the most popular. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels, malarial fevers, liver complaint, debility, rheumatism, and minor ailments are thoroughly conquered by this incomparable family restorative and medicinal safeguard, and it is justly regarded as the purest and most comprehensive remedy of its class.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PRIZE of £660 GOLD MEDAL.

VINOUS QUINA LAROCHE ELIXIR

of the three Peruvian barks. A most powerful Restorer in General Debility, Exhaustion, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Slow Convalescence, & the effects of Malarial Fevers.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT. NEW YORK: L. FOUGERA & CO.

PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are Pimples, Sties, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions. When the taint of Scrofula gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA

Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptoms are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

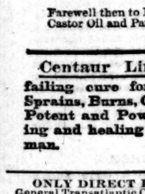
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

Disfiguring HUMORS,



Itching and Burning Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions, such as

Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Scald Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Rough, Chapped, or Oily Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers, free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever.

It would require this entire paper to do justice to a description of the cures Performed by the CUTICURA REMEDIES internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face.

Scald Heads with loss of hair without number, heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs;

Itching, burning, and scaly tortures that baffled even relief from ordinary remedies, soothed and healed as by magic;

Psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases, scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and discharging wounds, each and all of which have been speedily, permanently, and economically cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, $1; Soap, 35 cents. Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CASTORIA for Infants and Children

Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.

When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.

What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hall Castoria!

Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hall Castoria!

Centaur Liniment.—An unfailing cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. The most Potent and Powerful Pain-relieving and healing remedy, known to man.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.

FRANCE. Perier d'Hauterive.....Wed., Jan. 23, 7 a m
LABRADOR. Collier.....Wednesday, Jan. 30, 7 a m
ST. SIMON.....Wednesday, Feb. 6, noon

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. W. Barlow, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

L. T. Dickason, Mayor of Danville, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Col. William F. Vilas, of Madison, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. A. H. Chester, of Hamilton College, New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. and Mrs. George B. Williams, of Lafayette, Ind., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Mrs. H. F. Waite gave a reception at her residence, No. 41 Astor street, yesterday afternoon.

A very pleasant german was given by Mrs. J. V. Farwell at her residence, No. 113 Cass street, last evening.

The Department of Public Works will open bids today for the construction of the centre pier and abutments of the Rush street bridge.

There has been considerable difficulty about the water freezing in the water-mains on Jackson street, between Centre avenue and Morgan, and in order to stop it the Department of Public Works intends to lower the pipes several feet next spring.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 24°; 9 a. m., 25°; 10 a. m., 25°; 11 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 29°; 1 p. m., 31°; 3 p. m., 33°; 6 p. m., 32°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.34.

Joseph Chesterfield Mackin says that Chicago will have to do some pretty hard work to get the Democratic Convention, as Cincinnati and St. Louis are working like beavers to secure it. Both these cities have delegates wrestling with the Bourbon leaders at Washington.

A writ of attachment was sworn out yesterday by Goes & Quensel, printers, against William Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, who had gone security for Dora Henninges, the singer, and Deputy-Sheriff Graves seized a piano she had been using which belonged to Knabe & Co. The debt is $637.

The County Infirmary is crowded, there being over 900 paupers there now. All the bunks and beds are occupied, and about thirty of the inmates are obliged to sleep on the floor with a blanket for a covering. There was about the same number in the institution at this time last year.

In the case of T. E. De Rone, the Boston man who is locked up here on a self-made accusation of embezzlement, the police have not yet received full details. De Rone has a wife and child and influential friends in Boston, and the police have been directed to see that he gets special attention. He is still thought to be insane.

The Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association held its regular meeting yesterday. Judge Hawes' method of disposing of the grand-jury question was a cause for rejoicing, and the matter was declared "satisfactory all around." Maj. McKeough rendered his report of the proceedings in court, which was adopted. The session was a long one, and considerable routine business was transacted.

Mr. Charles Randolph was unanimously reelected Secretary of the Board of Trade yesterday. The appointment of an Assistant-Secretary was deferred. Messrs. Singer and Neeld having declined to serve on the Committee of Provision Inspection, Henry D. Warren and E. F. Chapin were appointed to fill the vacancies. The Directors also listened to several complaints against delinquent members.

The Directors of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association, which has been in existence seventeen years, met in Detroit a few days ago. The Treasurer reported $1,325 on hand. Charles S. French, of Hillsdale, Mich., was elected President; Alfred S. Porter, of Chicago, Vice-President; George H. Lesher, of Detroit, Secretary and Treasurer. The annual regatta will in all probability be held at Toledo or Detroit during July next.

The Mayor has written a letter to the Union Iron & Steel Company that it must enter into an agreement with the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company as to the terms of the ordinance, adopted Monday, relative to the tracks on Ashland avenue, and notify him that everything is satisfactory to the railroad company. This must be done before Monday, and he will then sign the ordinance; otherwise he will send it back to the Council without his approval.

During the night of Dec. 26 Mrs. S. J. Littell, Matron of the Harrison Street Station, was robbed by two men on Winchester avenue, near Van Buren street, of a hand-satchel containing about $15 in cash, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and a lot of letters and papers. The thieves were never arrested and the valuables never recovered, but yesterday Mrs. Littell received the letters and papers from the Post-Office. They had been nicely wrapped up and left unstamped in a box on Van Buren street.

The Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic announces that the Department Encampment does not pay the expenses of delegates to the annual meeting at Decatur the 30th and 31st inst. Special railroad rates have been arranged for by the comrades of Post 141, Decatur, as follows: Illinois Central, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, fare and a third; Indiana, Bloomington & Western, full fare going and one cent per mile returning; Illinois Midland, full fare going and return free.

Oscar Diggs was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Foote yesterday in $5,000 bail. Diggs is the negro who was arrested a few nights ago as the man who attempted to assault Jessie May Hardy, the 11-year-old daughter of Mr. George Hardy, of No. 3126 Indiana avenue, in the basement of the Douglas School Friday morning. The girl was not at first positive that Diggs was the guilty party, but in court yesterday she identified him as her assailant and told an intelligent story of the whole affair. Diggs denied the charge emphatically, but had to go to jail.

The committee appointed by the property-owners in the northern portion of the Fourteenth Ward to confer with the West Division Street Railway Company in regard to a street-car line through that section called on President Jones yesterday and after a long talk succeeded in obtaining an assurance that the subject would be taken under advisement. The committee was promised a decision before the end of the present week. The section is now ully provided with communication of any kind. It is probable if the company decides not to construct the desired line at present a 'bus company will be organized, and the consequent feeling engendered may prove a hindrance to the company's getting the required consent of the property-owners on the streets when it will eventually decide to lay its tracks.

Postmaster-General Gresham has sent circulars to Postmasters saying he has referred to Judge Drummond, of the Federal Court, for decision the question whether Postmasters are entitled to commissions on money-order business when the work in connection with it is done by clerks and not by Postmasters personally. The decision will be based on the case of Postmaster Dick, of Bloomington, Ill. The Attorney-General recently decided that clerks, being Government employés, Postmasters had no right to this money and must refund it. The question is complicated and affects many Postmasters and ex-Postmasters, some of whom are now insolvent, and the Government will have to look to their bondsmen if the opinion of the Attorney-General is adopted by the Post-Office Department. Judge Drummond's decision will probably govern the action of the department. Pending the decision the Postmaster-General informs Postmasters affected that their cases will not be pushed.

THE RED CROSS.

The postponed annual meeting of the Red Cross Society of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House, Edwin Lee Brown in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, B. P. Mouton; Treasurer, John De Koven; Secretary, Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett; Consulting Counsel, John W. Ela; Advisory Board, Judge J. A. Jameson, C. M. Henderson, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, H. E. Sargent, Mrs. F. W. T. Brawley; Committee on Literature, Dr. Clinton Locke, Prof. Louis J. Block, Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, Miss Mary Jameson, Miss Helen Swing, Miss Netta E. Weeks; Vice-Presidents, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, Edwin Lee Brown, Marshall Field, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, John Y. Farwell, the Rev. E. I. Galvin, Dr. H. W. Thomas, Dr. J. H. Barrows, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, the Rev. E. G. Hirsch, Wirt Dexter, J. W. Plummer, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, Miss Frances E. Willard, Julius Rosenthal, T. S. Withrow, Mrs. Gen. N. B. Buford, Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, Dr. Julia H. Smith, J. Hall Dow, the Hon. H. N. Hibbard, R. A. Burnett, F. W. T. Brawley, Mrs. Lucy A. Carpenter, B. Lowenthal, Dr. Walter Hay, Miss S. A. Richards, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Fallows, Prof. David Swing; Finance Committee, E. M. Phelps, Marvin Hughitt, Edson Keith, A. A. Carpenter, A. A. Sprague, S. A. Kent H. N. Higginbotham, Byron L. Smith, A. C. Bartlett.

By unanimous vote the Consulting Counsel was instructed to draw up the papers necessary to change the society into a State organization.

THE OLSEN MURDER.

The habeas corpus case of Thomas Shehan, who has been confined in the West Chicago Avenue Station since the 16th inst. on suspicion of the murder of Amelia Olsen, was postponed by Judge Barnum until 2 o'clock today at the request of City-Attorney Grinnell, whose presence in another court was required by a case on trial. In the meantime, he said, he would examine into the circumstances by which suspicion had been fastened on Shehan, and decide upon the requisit bail in his case. The court-room was densely packed with spectators, and for some time after the postponement of the case a throng continued to pour into the Court-House, bent on hearing what the prisoner would say of his movements the night of the murder. Rumors were rife on the streets of important developments, and that Shehan had confessed his guilt—all of which were purely groundless.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The annual banquet of the Underwriters' Exchange will be given at the Chicago Club Tuesday evening.

The committee appointed by the underwriters to make up an agreed case with the city authorities to test the legality of the 2 per cent tax on net premiums made its report yesterday, and was authorized to attend to the defense of the agent against whom the suit is brought.

The underwriters will meet this morning to take action with reference to the death of Sidney T. Walker, manager of the Firemen's.

HALSTED STREET PLAY PIRATES.

Mr. Egbert Jamieson, the attorney, learned Monday that the managers of the Halsted Street Opera-House had arranged to present Leonard Grover's play, "Our Boarding House." As the play had been purchased outright from Mr. Grover by Robson and Crane, the comedians, whose attorney Mr. Jamieson is, he drew up an injunction, proceeded to the theatre, and read a draft of the riot act to the piratical managers. Seeing that their "bluff" would not work, they allowed Mr. Jamieson to take the "pot," and announced "The Colleen Bawn" instead of the Grover play. The Irish drama is the property of Mr. Boucicault, but that was no business of Mr. Jamieson, and he left Mr. Boucicault's brain-work to take care of itself.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

A CHAT WITH THE SWEDISH SONGSTRESS ABOUT THINGS IN GENERAL.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE TRIBUNE called on Mme. Nilsson at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The great singer is quartered in Parlors 17, 18, and 19, on the Jackson street front of the hotel, and Parlor 19 is used as her reception-room. Here she received THE TRIBUNE representative. Upon the dressing-case was an immense basket of flowers, received at the performance Monday evening. Madame Nilsson was neatly and plainly dressed in a tight-fitting robe of black, relieved by a bunch of lace at the throat, and her beautiful blonde hair was tastefully and becomingly dressed. She was with her traveling companion, a very bright and pretty Italian lady, who never leaves her, and her greeting to the newspaper man was very cordial.

"You are the first gentleman of the press I have received since my arrival here," she said, inviting the reporter to a chair. "You see, I had a long and tedious ride from Philadelphia, arriving here only yesterday morning, and when I am to sing I keep very quiet during the day, for when I talk I get excited and nervous."

"What did you think of the audience last night?"

"It was a fine audience, and it appeared very brilliant from the stage. I don't like the theatre, though, and I do not believe the people under the gallery heard well. No, I do not think it is a good theatre for sound. It seems funny to me that a city like Chicago, which is so busy and wealthy, should not have a fine opera-house. Outside of New York we have to sing in theatres where the voice seems to stick in the throat. We cannot throw it out. And then the critics blame us and say we are failing. It is because they do not hear as well, for my voice could not fail very well when I had not sung for six months before this season. I think it was rather plucky in me to travel from Philadelphia after singing there and sing in 'Faust' last night here."

Just here the colored boy who attends Mme. Nilsson's suite knocked and entered with a note from a lady who said she was a devoted admirer of the great singer, etc.

"Tell the lady I will be at home Thursday at 5 o'clock."

"Do you receive many such notes as that?"

"Well, I should say I did. I have calls for everything. People ask me to build churches, to give to charity, to give autographs, and to do all sorts of things. I think the people in America are worse about autographs than any other people, but I very seldom give my autograph—only to personal friends. I don't think giving toward church-building is charity, but I believe that true charity is relieving the sick and destitute. This I do not hesitate to do, and I have many to look after in Sweden, France, England, and America. My fellow-countrymen think a great deal of me, and many Swedes call on me. If I should receive all my admirers, though, I could not do much else."

Mme. Nilsson once had a letter from a young man who wanted to get married and wished her to give him a dowry," said that lady's companion, with a hearty laugh at the recollection.

"I suppose you have numerous applications from young people who wish you to pass judgment on their voices?"

"Yes, indeed. But I tell them all I have no time to hear them. That is the best way. I am no teacher, and could not judge. If I heard them and told them they had no voices their hearts would be broken, and if I told them they were great singers they might find out my mistake and sneer at my judgment."

Mr. Matthews, the Treasurer of the company, was admitted at this juncture. He had some business to transact with Mme. Nilsson, and she soon disposed of it with the air of a thorough woman of business. The ladies made some pleasant allusions to the trip from the East, and Mr. Matthews withdrew.

"I like traveling in America," said the singer, "as they take such good care of me. I generally go ahead of the troupe, all by myself, and the others have no chance to say, 'Mme. Nilsson has everything.' The traveling in England is very disagreeable."

Another rap at the door and Sig. Sembrich, the husband of Mr. Abbey's second artiste, entered. He is a very affable and polite little Italian gentleman, and, though he speaks but very little English, he entered heartily into the conversation.

"Mme. Sembrich will have a very good house tonight," said Mme. Nilsson.

"Ah, I am glad," said Sig. Sembrich.

"And so am I," said Mme. Nilsson. "She is a charming woman and a great artiste," and M. Sembrich bowed low in acknowledgment of the compliment from such a source.

A half-hour was spent in pleasant general chat with the little party, after which Mme. Nilsson retired to partake of dinner.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.

JUDGE HAWES HOLDS THEY ARE NOT PRIVILEGED—A WESTERN UNION CLERK HAS TO SHOW CERTAIN MESSAGES NEEDED AS EVIDENCE IN AN EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Judge Hawes yesterday at the Criminal Court had occasion to pass upon a question which is specially interesting to telegraph companies. During the trial of James H. Melville, who is charged with the embezzlement of $900 from Alice Macer, of Newark, N. J., the prosecution wanted to prove that part of the money was sent by Mrs. Macer to Melville through the Western Union Telegraph Company. Assistant State's-Attorney Thomson placed the clerk in charge of the company's money department on the stand. Mr. Mitchell, counsel for the defendant, objected to his testimony on the ground that the indictment did not set forth the manner in which the money was received, but the court overruled the objection. Mr. Thomson then asked the witness to produce the original copies of the messages.

Mr. Mitchell raised another objection. He was interrupted, however, by the witness, who asked the court if he must comply with the request.

"I see," interposed the prosecutor, "that this young man is schooled in the doctrine of the Western Union Company. They have persistently refused in New York to produce messages in evidence. I would like your Honor to decide."

Judge Hawes became thoughtful for a moment, and then looked at a copy of "Wharton on Evidence." Finally he said:

"A verbal message communicated to the prisoner would be admissible, and the party communicating it would be compelled to state it. So a written message, or its contents, after due notice to procure the original and a failure of its production by the party notified, would be received in evidence. The mode of transmission to the person delivering the message, whether by telegraph or otherwise, has nothing to do with the matter. The important inquiry relates to its materiality. Telegraphic communications cannot be deemed any more confidential than any other communications. They are not to be protected to aid the robber or assasin in the consummation of his felony or to facilitate his escape after the crime has been committed. No communication should be excluded, no individual should be exempt from inquiry, when the communication or the answer to the inquiry would be of importance in the conviction of crime or the acquittal of innocence except when such exclusion is required by some grave principle of public policy. The honest man asks for no confidential communications, for the withholding of the same cannot benefit him. The criminal has no right to demand exclusion of evidence because it would establish his guilt. The telegraph companies cannot rightfully claim that the messages of rogues and criminals, which they may innocently or ignorantly transmit, should be withheld whenever the cause of justice renders their production necessary. They cannot wish their servants should, however innocently, cooperate in the commission of crime, and decline to cooperate in its detection and punishment, and thus become its accomplices. The interests of the public demand that resort should be had to all available testimony which may lead to the detection and punishment of crime and to the protection of innocence. The telegraph operator, as such, can claim no exemption from interrogation. Like other witnesses he is bound to answer all inquiries material to the issue. Let the witness produce the papers.

He did so, and it was shown that Mrs. Macer sent Melville $200 on one occasion and a similar amount at another time. The complainant alleged that she intrusted the accused with her savings to make arrangements for the purchase of a boarding-house prior to her arrival in Chicago. She claims that he squandered the money by investing it in a theatrical company, and his venture proved a failure. The trial will be continued today.

A "BAD COON'S" END.

"BIG STEVE" ALEXANDER PERFORATED BY JOHN JOHNSON, AN OLD COLORED, IN THE LATTER'S GAMBLING-HOUSE—A CASE OF SELF-DEFENSE.

At daybreak yesterday morning two dusky-hued gamblers quarreled in a colored gambling-house on the second floor of No. 311 Clark street. The struggle was short and decisive. One of the men, Steve Alexander, drew a billy and knocked his antagonist down. The latter, John Johnson, whipped out a revolver and shot Alexander through the breast, the wounded man falling to the floor a corpse. Then Johnson, his face and clothing marked with his own blood and that of his victim, surrendered himself to the police at the Harrison Street Station, which was very considerate on his part, as it saved the officers no little running around.

Johnson, who is a single man about 30 years old, is one of the proprietors of the establishment where the shooting occurred. He was dealing a faro game there late Monday night when Alexander, better known as "Big Steve," entered the place and began to play. The night wore on. The crowd gradually disappeared, some of them "broke" and others more fortunate, till finally no one was left except "Big Steve," Johnson, and two negro attendants. The latter were dozing in their chairs. Luck had gone against Steve, and shortly after 6 o'clock his last dollar was raked in by the dealer. But he was not willing to abandon the play, and, putting up a "marker," he made a bet of $10. Johnson refused to take the marker, and this was the signal for hostilities to commence. Hot words followed, and then a bully appeared. It was wielded by Steve, and in another moment Johnson lay sprawling on the floor bleeding from a wound on the head. Steve rushed upon the prostrate man and dealt a second blow, but at this juncture Johnson's weapon flashed before his assailant and three reports in quick succession were heard. The billy fell from Big Steve's upraised hand, expired a moment, toppled over on the floor, gasped, and died. Johnson, his clothing torn and besmeared with the gory souvenirs of the deadly encounter, hastened to the Harrison Street Station and said to Desk-Sergeant Backus, "I have just shot a man at 311 South Clark street, and you had better send the wagon over after him. He'll be dead before the wagon gets there." The surrendered prisoner was questioned briefly as to the affray, told a palpable story of self-defense, and was locked up, loudly demanding the services of a physician. The patrol-service hurried to the scene of the shooting, and found the corpse of the dead negro surrounded by a crowd of eager men and women, most of them colored. The body was removed to the morgue and subjected to a post-mortem examination, which showed that the bullet from Johnson's weapon had penetrated Steve's chest near the breast-bone, touched the heart, and lodged under the left shoulder-blade. The inquest in the case will be held today.

Big Steve, a single man, was a powerful mulatto about 28 years old, and made his money by gambling. He had not only a slugger's physique, but a slugger's inclinations as well, being known along the avenue as a "bad coon." Johnson, on the other hand, has never been known as a quarrelsome man. He supports his mother and sister—the latter called to see him in his cell—and his gambling-house has given the police less trouble than any other gambling-house in Chicago.

One of the shots which Johnson fired took effect in the palm of his own left hand. His wounds were dressed by a physician shortly after he surrendered himself. He has retained as counsel Messrs. W. W. O'Brien and T. J. Fitzgerald.

KANKAKEE LANDS.

PLAN FOR DRAINING AND BUILDING A RAILWAY THROUGH EIGHTY MILES OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

A meeting of prominent citizens of South Bend, Laporte, and Valparaiso, Ind., was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific for the purpose of forming a company to build a railroad from South Bend to the Illinois State line, where it would intersect the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad. The distance is about eighty miles, and the road is intended to follow as nearly as possible the Valley of the Kankakee River. Its name will be the South Bend & Kankakee Valley Railroad Company. The building of the railroad is, however, a secondary consideration, and is merely incidental to the digging of a ditch along the same line, which is needed to drain the lands adjacent to the course of the river. The expense of digging this ditch will fall upon the property-holders along its line, but as the earth removed in excavation will form a natural railroad-bed, thereby saving half the expense usually incurred in grading a railway, it was thought a good scheme to form a company and build the road. About 45,000 acres of land was represented at yesterday's meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Clem Studebaker. In order to form such a company according to the laws of Indiana it is necessary to have a capital stock of $50,000. Two-thirds of that amount was voted on the spot, and the rest will be raised at another meeting to be held at South Bend next week. It is intended to make the capital stock of the road $1,800,000.

Among those present were Clem Studebaker, of South Bend; the Hon. Mortimer Nye, Mayor of Laporte; Gen. Newell Gleason, William Niles, William Biddle, Edward Hawkins, James S. Long, and B. and V. Huncheon, all of Laporte; Arthur Reeves, of Richmond, Ind.; and John A. Lomax, of Chicago.

GOOD FOR AN "OFF NIGHT."

A SOMEWHAT DIMINISHED BUT VERY ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE WITNESS THE ABBEY OPERA COMPANY IN "LUCIA."

The audience at Haverly's last evening was, of course, not as large as that of Monday night, but many more season-ticket holders were present than are usually seen on what are termed "off nights." The audience was an exceedingly enthusiastic one, and the applause was frequent and prolonged. Full dress was quite generally observed. In Manager McConnell's box were Manager and Mrs. McConnell and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Walker. Col. Carson's box was occupied by the Messrs. Adsit and party. Mr. P. Studebaker and party were in the third lower box left; Mr. W. H. Schimpferman and party were in the third lower box right; and the second lower box right was occupied by Mr. Henry Norton and party. Miss Marie Beebe was in one of the upper fashion boxes right, and Mr. E. Newell and party in one of the left fashion boxes. Another of the left fashion boxes was occupied by Dr. Hulbert and Mr. James D. Carson.

In the Parisian boxes were Mr. T. S. Cunningham, Miss Cunningham, Mr. Will Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. T. Willis Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, and Mrs. Gen. Torrence. Mr. John Crerar and Maj. Huntington W. Jackson occupied seats in the orchestra, as did Col. J. Mason Loomis and wife, Manager and Mrs. Daniel Shelby, Mr. Moses Wentworth, Miss Roxanna Wentworth, Mr. John Wentworth Jr. and lady, Mr. Reginald De Koven, and Miss Anna Farwell. In the orchestra circle were Mrs. W. L. Tomlins and daughter, Mrs. Sam Turner, Mrs. Sam Parker, Mrs. James W. Scott and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hamill, and Mr. S. K. Dow and daughters. Among others present were the following, the star indicating that the gentlemen named were accompanied by ladies:

Mr. William Bross, *Mr. E. W. Eldredge, *Mr. John Porter, Mr. John E. McWade, Mr. W. H. Clark, *Mr. C. W. Bregg, *Mr. Eugene Cary, *Mr. Emil Helbing, Miss Jennie T. Kempton, Miss Anna Morgan, *Col. Gil Pierce, *Mr. Washington Hesing, *Mr. Oliver H. Perry, *Mr. J. L. Doty, *Mr. Charles Adams, Mr. Wayne Chatfield, Mr. W. H. Keep, *Mr. Henry Wheeler, *Manager R. M. Hooley, *Mr. H. H. Handy, Mr. C. H. Hamill, *Mr. Gillette, Mr. Glover, *Mr. Will Kirchoff, and Mr. Emerson.

THE SCALPERS AT WORK.

The ticket scalpers had another rich harvest last night. They carried on their business of imposing on the public undisturbed and unmolested. In fact, the sharks, emboldened by their success of the night previous, and knowing that they would not be prevented by the management from disposing of their tickets at extortionate prices, hovered about the entrance waiting for victims. The police were there in numbers, and detectives were scattered among the crowd. Whenever a speculator captured a man, and attempted to force him to buy, and held him until the person thus accosted protested against the intruder's rudeness, the blue-coated guardians were nowhere to be found. Thus these vile fellows held full sway and laughed at the feeble efforts to keep them away from the theatre entrance. There were two of these individuals who monopolized the entrance to the side door nearest to Clark street. Everybody who entered there was "braced" or "held up" and asked to buy a "$4 seat" for $3. The sale, however, was not consummated on the spot, but the purchaser was taken to a cigar-store near by, and here the victims were supplied with inferior seats at unreasonably high rates. Not a few came back and demanded their money from the speculators, denouncing them as base swindlers. The scalpers thereupon disappeared for awhile until the citizen was lost to sight, when they would "bob up serenely" and resume their cry, "Choice seats for the opera."

"Do you make no efforts to protect the public from these impostors?" a reporter asked of Policeman No. 660.

"I have no orders to drive them away, and as long as they don't obstruct the walks it isn't my business to interfere."

"Don't you pay any attention to the people who complain that they have been taken in by the scalpers?"

"No one has said anything to me," was the answer.

Almost every seat for this evening has been sold, and the indications are that Mme. Nilsson's second appearance will attract another audience that will test the capacity of the theatre.

WEST-SIDE HIGH-SCHOOL.

ANOTHER LATIN TEACHER DENIES THE USE OF ROUGH LANGUAGE TO PUPILS.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE called on the woman Latin teacher in the West-Side High-School last evening to ascertain whether she could name the person concerning whom complaint was made a few days ago by a pupil. The letter which was read to Mr. Welles, the Principal of the school, Saturday was repeated to her. She said she thought it likely that she could name the young woman who had written the letter to THE TRIBUNE, and probably knew who was referred to, but she did not care to say anything about the matter one way nor another.

"You will not even say whether or not you used such language as: 'If you were a boy I'd kick you down-stairs'?"

"Yes; I will say that I never did, and that I should consider myself altogether incompetent to teach if I could not control myself."

"You are the only woman who teaches Latin?"

"Yes."

"Then does not that denial throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of a man?"

"I don't believe—in fact, I know Mr. Welles never used any such language, but I don't want you to bring my name forward at all. Don't publish any interview with me. I have not said anything. Now, you remember."

This teacher is a bright-eyed young woman apparently not yet out of her teens, and was very much shocked at the expression, "We will all be grandmothers before you get through," of which mention was made by THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent."

STILL ANOTHER GROWL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The letter from the little high-school girl came in apt time, for it has come to be a question to many parents if it is well to allow their daughters—yes, even their sons—to continue attendance at the West Division High School. Their manners are rude and boisterous and their language coarse and insolent. The few hours left the parent after the time for study has passed are insufficient to counteract these influences. What their source is the anxious parent hears too often: "Mr. —— told this to us today," and then he hears the eldest relate to one of the younger children (still in the grammar department) an anecdote or story, always coarse and sometimes vulgar. J. C.

MARTINE'S HAUL.

THE SALE OF THE CHICAGO AVENUE DANCERS' RESORT SET ASIDE.

Judge Tuley yesterday decided the case of William E. Webster and Elizabeth Henderson against James E. Martine and others to set aside a trustee's sale of Nos. 272 and 274 Chicago avenue. The property was leased to Martine in 1875 for a dancing-hall for fifteen years, and the latter was to expend $4,000 in repairs, pay off a $4,000 mortgage, and all taxes and ground-rent. The property was sold under the trust-deed the 8th of May, 1880, and bought in by H. E. Tifft for $4,465, though it was worth $15,000. It was claimed Martine, by refusing to surrender possession of the property, and by conspiring with Tifft, had succeeded in frightening off bidders, and enabled Tifft to get the title to the property at a very small part of its value. The Judge held that Martine was responsible for his conduct at the sale, and that the sale must be set aside. It was the duty of the trustee to adjourn the sale if it could not be made advantageously. It was his duty to see that the property was sold for the best price that could be obtained. He should also have investigated the property to see its condition and tenants, and whether a purchaser could get possession, and if necessary take possession. It was also Martine's duty to see that the property brought the highest price possible, and to see that the purchaser got possession. His conduct tended to deter bidders and to make the property sell for a low price, and he succeeded. The sale would be set aside, and the case referred to the Master for an accounting.

A SISTER'S CURSE.

IN SPITE OF IT HER BROTHER GETS THREE YEARS IN JOLIET.

"May the curse of God rest upon your head!" was the exclamation of a woman who rushed excitedly up to Lieut. Byrne, of the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, at the Criminal Court in Judge Gardner's room yesterday. She was the sister of Martin Bonfield, against whom the officer had given some damaging testimony.

"Be quiet, woman," said the Lieutenant.

"I'll not be quiet, you perjured villain!" she replied defiantly; but before she could utter any more of her abuse she was assisted from the chamber by a Bailiff.

Bonfield pleaded guilty to committing burglary in company with Owen McLaughlin, William Sullivan, Michael Calopy, and Richard Meehan. The defendants have terrorized Bridgeport by their bold and daring acts. The police had never been able until lately to fasten any crime upon them. They belonged to a "tough" gang, several of whom are still at large.

Nine officers swore that they bore exceedingly bad characters, to which seventy-five out of every 100 people in Bridgeport could testify.

"Tell me the name of one," asked the lawyer for the prisoners of each witness.

The policemen explained to the court that they would not like to answer the query, because if they should make public the names of any citizens the pals of the accused would certainly "slug" the parties so named. They were excused from answering. Lieut. Byrne said that Bonfield was "bad, very bad; in fact, the worst of the lot," which caused the outburst of profanity above referred to. Judge Gardner sentenced Sullivan, Calopy, and Bonfield to three years each and Meehan and McLaughlin to one year each in the penitentiary.

IT STILL LIVES.

REVIVAL OF THE CHICAGO METHODIST SOCIAL UNION.

The Chicago Methodist Social Union was saved from an untimely death yesterday by the combined efforts of a few earnest members. The society was formed several years ago, and for a time flourished, but after the last annual banquet, with which many of the members became dissatisfied, it began to wither, and was about fading from sight when resuscitated. Yesterday was the day set down in the by-laws for the annual election of officers, but after the meeting was called to order the members discussed the advisability of allowing the society to die then and there. The general impression was that it was about as near extinct as possible and that it would be wise to bury the corpse decently and disperse. The Secretary had moved away, and all records of the society were either lost or destroyed. There was not even a list of members or any means of finding who they were. About all that was left was a bank account of over $200 and the President. The former gained the victory and saved the society from an ignominious death. It inspired fresh hope and revived the few present. An election followed and the society lives. The officers for the ensuing year state that they will build up the society if possible and place it upon a solid foundation. They are as follows:

President, J. B. Hobbs; Vice-Presidents, W. C. Willing, H. J. Thompson; Treasurer, S. A. Kean; Secretary, T. P. Marsh; Directors, M. M. Parkhurst, E. M. Hatfield, L. F. Lindsay, F. M. Bristol, Charles Busby, L. C. Tallmadge.

The Executive Committee was instructed to make arrangements for a banquet. All who are members, or have ever been, are requested to send their names to the Secretary.

HOWLING AGAINST THE "HOME."

NUBELL'S ALLEGED VICTIMS IN THE "HOME BENEFIT ASSOCIATION" MAKING IT UNPLEASANT FOR HIM.

An unusually large crowd of spectators assembled in Justice Kersten's court yesterday to hear what disposition would be made of the case against Otto Nubell, who is charged on four complaints with swindling people by offering them extra inducements to insure their lives in the "Home Benefit Association of Illinois," which the complainants claim is a concern doing business on questionable principles without a legal charter. The spectators formed a mixed crowd, in which Germans predominated. About a dozen stepped up to Justice Kersten and told him in as many different languages that they had also paid their premiums to Nubell, but had as yet no return from the principal that was to accrue and be placed to their credit. The Justice advised them to make complaints if they thought they had been victimized. They decided, however, to wait for developments in the charges pending and the result of the examination. This did not take place, owing to the absence of Harry Rubens, counsel for the prosecutors, who was engaged in a case before Judge Barnum. On hearing of the delay the complaints were loud and many. The people at first thought Nubell had asked for a continuance, to evade trial. Men became furious and women began to talk with great volubility. Shelves fire-lining were erected on the defendant, who was abused in round terms. One woman suggested that he be hung to the nearest lamppost for robbing poor people, and Nubell sneeringly replied that she could have her say tomorrow, when the examination will take place at 3 o'clock. The feeling against Nubell is very bitter on the North Side among the persons who were tempted by the generous inducements offered to them and who invested in the "Home." Those who claim to have been fleeced through the scheme are mostly poor mechanics and their families.

HARRISON'S INCONSISTENCY.

HOW CIRCUMSTANCES CHANGE HIS INTERPRETATION OF THE LAW—HIS VIEWS ON THE GERMAN PRINTING TWO YEARS AGO AND NOW.

It is refreshing to note how circumstances alter the opinions of the Mayor. Two years ago when he had a fight with the *Staats-Zeitung* he made the assertion that the city had no right to give its printing to a German newspaper, and in order to strengthen his position sent an insinuating communication to Frank Adams for an opinion on the subject. The Corporation Counsel submitted his opinion, which was to the effect that the publication of city ordinances, etc., in German newspapers was not authorized by the city charter. The Council having by the adoption of the report of a committee awarded the contract to the *Staats-Zeitung* the Mayor Nov. 14, 1881, sent in a veto based on this opinion. In it he distinctly stated that the Council had no power to let the city printing to a German paper. In closing he said:

If it be deemed necessary or desirable by the German population that city ordinances and notices shall be published in the German language, then application for legislation authorizing such publication must be made to the General Assembly.

In this the Mayor was sustained by the Council.

Since then, however, the situation has changed somewhat. Now Gen. Lieb, as the editor of the *Demokrat*, a German publication, is asking for the city printing, and the Mayor stated a few days ago that there was nothing to prevent the city from giving it to him. Again an opinion was asked of the Law Department, that of Frank Adams, whom the Mayor, in the letter accepting his resignation, designated as the ablest Corporation Counsel the city ever had or ever would have, not being sufficient. This time Mr. Adams' opinion is set aside, as the Mayor desired, and it is held that the city printing can go to a German paper. The Mayor does not abide by the opinion of the man he praised so highly simply because this opinion does not suit his own purposes.

OLD ABUSES REVIVED.

A WEST SIDE BUSINESS-MAN DRAGGED TO HYDE PARK ONCE A WEEK TO ANSWER IN A GARNISHMENT SUIT.

Adam Gerhard, the proprietor of a West Side barber-shop, takes exception to some of the methods of Justice Hotellinz, of Hyde Park. Gerhard says that he is defendant in a garnishee suit in which a man alleged to be in his employ is also concerned. When served with the papers some time ago Gerhard stated that he did not owe the person named in the writ a single cent. Still he was required to come into court with his books and papers and repeat that statement under oath. He did so, but this was not sufficient. At the conclusion of his evidence the case was continued a week. On his reappearance he repeated what he had before stated, and was about making up his mind that the matter was to be settled in his favor when to his astonishment the case was continued another week and he was ordered to be present without fail. The disagreeable feature of the proceeding is this: Gerhard's place of business is on West Madison street, just above Union, while Hotelling's "justice-shop" is five or six miles away in Hyde Park. Gerhard is his own cashier and business-manager, and when he is thus called away the business necessary to close up shop until he returns. Saturday is his busiest day, and he says that if such proceedings are to be carried on much longer the success of his business will be effected. It may be added that Gerhard's shop is within a stone's-throw of the offices of three of the most reputable Justices of the Peace in the city, and he believes the sole purpose in bringing the suit before a Justice so far away was to cause him trouble and annoyance. One of the three Justices we know Gerhard is watching his case with some interest, and if the law is not complied with somebody will probably get notice to answer some questions propounded by the grand jury.

THE CHICAGO & EVANSTON.

THE VALIDITY OF THE COUNCIL ORDINANCE NOW TO BE TESTED—ARGUMENTS TO BEGIN TODAY.

An application will made this morning before Judge Shepard for a temporary injunction in the case of the Attorney-General of the State against the Chicago & Evanston Railroad to prevent it from doing anything under the franchise which the Council sought to give it, and which it is alleged was obtained by improper means.

A number of affidavits were filed yesterday by the defense showing the amount of traffic over the Kinzie street and Northwestern Road bridges. W. C. Goudy also filed an affidavit stating that he was a Director of the company from 1865 to 1872. In 1865 Gov. Evans, who claimed he was a stockholder, sued out an injunction preventing the Directors of the company from selling certificates of stock, and this tied up the officers and Directors from any action until 1872, when it was dissolved. After the ordinance of June 12, 1872, was accepted by the company it entered into an agreement with the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company to build a track along Hawthorne avenue, from Willow to Larrabee street, a distance of a mile and a half, and along Southport avenue to the city limits. Under this contract the Hawthorne avenue track was laid, which company paying one-half the cost, and it has been used and kept in repair ever since. The rest of the road was laid in 1874, and it was continued on to Calvary Cemetery and completely finished before the present bill for injunction was filed. The arguments on the motion will probably occupy several days.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, Chicago.

Latest and best—the new drop-cabinet Singer sewing-machine. Main office, 285 Wabash avenue.

Buck & Rayner's "Fragrant Dentifrice" preserves and beautifies the teeth.

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Johann Thomann, Chicago	32
Paulina Kerstwald, Chicago	25
August Moller, Chicago	20

THE

...isian ...it Co.

...ntinue and strengthen their ...NOMENAL

...ary Sale,

...ed the Bankrupt Stock ...ES KRETCHMAN, 39 Krausen street, ...eir American agents, ...& Co., New York. ...t is necessary.

...K! ...AT THE ...RICES!

...ool Russian Circulars, $7.00. ...e Russian Circulars, ...ll round with fine fur, ...deep, large fur collar, ... We have sold pre... ...ame garment this sea... ...oo.

...ty of Silk Matelasse ...ned with quilted satin ...ed with Astrachan, ...Circulars for $15.00

...sters, all wool, $5.00. ...great variety, $10.00. ...y Newmarkets, extra ... We sold last Sep... ...one hundred of this ...nt for $25.00 each. A ...show their intrinsic ...

...d Plush Garments for ...for $40.00 that cost ...for $50.00 that cost ...

...this immense stock ...nd Fresh, having ...into this country ...sixty days. ...ke this seldom oc... ...se a desirable gar... ...utely half the im...

...truly that Charles ...misfortune is the ...f the Ladies of ...

...an ...uit Co.,

...Monroe, ...mer House.

...HE ...Welcome.

...BY L. O. EMERSON, is every way a good book for ...HERS the best of music and ...received. Accidental praise ...it in their fall classes, and ...to purchasers by all com... ...2 pages. 100 secular and 50 ...ements, &c., &c. Order it

...5 Cents.

...r Societies. ...Buck ...Gounod ...Chadwick ...Gaule ...Hodges ...Andrews

...MASSES by the best au... ...the sweetest and best of ...and descriptions ... the older standard ope... ...ras in elegant form for ...NOX (2); CARMEN (2); ...NITZA (2); BELLS OF ...A (32); and the-new light ...ATES, and PATIENCE.

...e, for the retail price. ...LY, Chicago. ... & CO., Boston.

...RIAN, ...ukesha Water. ...DDER, and STOMACH ...-gallon cans, siphons. ...LUNDGREN, M. D., ...Telephone No. 5554.

...KINSON CO., ...WABASH AVE.

...anted. ... desires to refund ...lling due April 1st. In... ...Address ...ERS, Madison, Wis.

...ts, or $5 for a retail box ...of the best Candies in ...put up elegantly and ...suitable for pres... ...to all Chicago. Ad... ...F. GUNTHER, ...tioner, 78 Madison-st.

...tesis" gives damsel ...relief, and is ...ible cure for Piles, ...ld, at druggists, or ...mailed on receipt of ...("ANAKESIS" ...Box 5414 New York.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Brokers AND Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 19, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN, Assistant Treasurer, 15 Milk-st., Boston.

Grape Creek Coal & Coke Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE

6 Per Cent Sinking Fund Bonds,

DUE JULY 1, 1896.

Amount of Issue, $ 250,000.
Security, over $1,000,000.

We offer these bonds to pay a much higher rate of interest than any current or permanent investment on this market, and with the fullest protection of the interests of bondholders.

For particulars call upon or address

H. J. O. WALKER, 59 La Salle-st.
W. O. COLE, 100 Dearborn-st.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

NOTICE!

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on

Thursday, March 20, 1884,

At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. At said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Harrison st, 167 ft e of California av, s f, 25x156 ft, dated Aug. 9, 1883 (J. N. Vance to John J. Ireland) ..... $ 600

Larrabee st, s of and near Wisconsin, e f, 24x132 ft, improved, dated Dec. 15, 1883 (Peter Fries to F. K. and J. F. Fries) 3,000

West Huron st, 49 ft w of Avers av, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1883 375

West Indiana st, 150 ft e of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 19 (Catharina Muhlke to Michael Batta) 2,000

West Indiana st, 22 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24x95 ft, improved, dated Jan. 22 (John Gregory to Rosetta Kronberg) 6,000

Central Park av, 237 ft s of Chicago, e f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1883 (J. Luther to P. J. Murphy) 300

Forest av, 146 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 16 (I. C. and L. E. Cropsey to George W. Burchard) 2,500

West Division st, 307 ft e of Larrabee, s f, 20x100 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1883 (George H. Laflin to Barthamy Ylins) 3,750

West Division st, 220 ft e of Larrabee, s f, 20x100 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1883 (Mathew Laflin to Barthamy Ylins) 7,500

South Halsted st, 100 ft s of Monroe, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 22 (Madison G. Townsend et al to Sterling Doherty) 8,000

West Twelfth st, 144 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 18 (George L. Otis to C. Baldwin) 925

Canal st, 75.55 ft s of Sixteenth, w f, 24x129 ft, dated Jan. 11 (W. W. Lynde to George W. Lyon) 3,000

Same property as above (A. D. Esterbrook to George W. Lyon) 3,000

Archer av, 176 e of Murray st, s w f, 25x100.4 ft, dated Jan. 14 (August Mette et al. to Henry Mette) 4,200

Southland court, easterly end of Murray st, s w f, adjoining above tri pc, 31x105 f-11x104, dated Jan. 14 (Henry Mette et al. to August Mette) 8,400

Buena, No. 30 ft e of Clark, s f, 30x125 ft, dated Jan. 14 (August Mette et al. to Louis Mette) 400

Evanston, No. 1 West Indiana st, dated Jan. 1 (Charles Weidinger to Annie Hansen) 3,400

West Lake st, 20 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 20.35x 99 ft, dated Jan. 22 (Thomas O. Lonis et al. to Luke Cassidy and Pat Hursen) 3,500

Troy st, 141 ft n of West Jackson, w f, 20x120 ft, dated Jan. 22 (P. W. Kinsella to August Garhard) 800

Indiana av, 143 ft s of Thirty-first, e f, 40x135 ft, dated Jan. 22, 1883 (Thomas Primrose to Joseph Hopson) 7,500

Flournoy st, 69 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Thomas O. Cudmore to Henry Williams) 1,800

West Twentieth st, 125 ft e of Hoyne av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Henry Ralfoth to Henry F. Loesch) 1,300

North Water st, between Pine and Clair, n f, 132.11 feet more or less, to the water's edge (Trustees reported e of the above) (Cyrus H. McCormick to James S. Kirk et al.) 60,000

Rebecca st, s f, 100 feet w of Robey, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 23 (John E. Greene to R. B. Greene) 1,500

West Polk st, 276 ft w of Western av, s f, 20x 100 ft, dated Jan. 8 (James St. Alton to A. M. Armstead) 2,000

West Adams st, n e cor of Winchester, s f, 30x 125 ft, improved, dated Jan. 12 (Henry Ahrens to William H. Jones) 17,000

South Water st, 83 ft e of State st, n f, 17x140 ft, dated Jan. 23 (Mary C. Foster et al. to Washington Porter) 32,000

The premises No. 419 Twenty-sixth st, dated June 1, 1883 (estate of Thomas Barry to Anton Krunsberger) 4,700

Dobleau st, 181 feet w of Henshaw av, s f, 33x100 ft, dated Jan. 19 (C. Loomis to William Loeb) 450

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Clark st, n of and near Lawrence av, e f, 49x211 and 183 ft, dated Dec. 29, 1883 (Mary A. Bradsen to Friedrich Fritsch) ..... $ 2,150

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Tracy av, near Fifty-sixth court, w f, 34½x117 ft, dated Aug. 29, 1882 (M. E. and C. G. French to H. G. Trubautz) ..... $ 665

Englewood st, between Wentworth and Stewart av, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 10 (Charles C. Bartlett to Harriet L. Chase) 4,200

Butterfield st, 75 ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 25x100, dated Jan. 17 (H. Howell to P. Donohue) 500

Indiana st, 75 ft n of Fiftieth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 12, 1881 (F. C. Delamater to G. D. McAuley) 400

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

R. Lancaster, three two-story dwellings, 75x48, Nos. 329 to 334 Groveland avenue, to cost $14,000.

Schiess, two-story dwelling, 24x43, rear No. 306 East Division street, to cost $1,25.

SWEDISH MATCHES.

It would more than repay a day's sojourn at Jonköping, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to visit the factory whence proceeds not a small part of the light of the world. The latest novelty, only at work for about a month, is an enormous engine, which daily produces 1,000,000 boxes of Swedish matches. This wonderful machine receives the raw material—namely, blocks of wood at one end, and, after awhile, gives up at the other the matches neatly arranged in their boxes, ready to be dispatched to the uttermost ends of the world. The wood which in the course of last summer was brought over to Jonköping to be made into matches filled twenty steamers and eight sailing vessels.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Sutter Bros., 14 bales leaf tobacco; Lyon & Healy, 20 cases musical instruments; Spraguo, Warner & Co., 61 packages prunes; L. E. Klasohn & Co., 1 case machinery; Fitch & Howland, 737 packages tea; E. A. Schoyer & Co., 576 packages tea. Collections, $5,930.

When medical science admitted that rheumatism and neuralgia had their seat in the blood it remained to find a successful remedy for the poisonous blood which caused them. That remedy has been found. It has been named Athlophoros, which is a Greek word composed of athlon, a prize, and phero, to bear away, that is, "bearing away the prize." And this it does both in promptitude and final efficiency. Says Mrs. Elias Evans, of Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pa.: "After a third dose of Athlophoros I rested better than I had for months."

BUSINESS.

The Bulls Take Their Turn at the Wall-Street Crank—Investment Bonds Scarce and Wanted.

The Produce Markets Stronger, with Moderate Buying in Grain, While Provisions Were Active.

The Trade Generally Inclined to the Idea that Prices Have "Bumped Against the Floor."

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
New York	$115,442,041	$130,537,329
Boston	13,127,749	10,943,571
Chicago	7,792,000	8,618,000
Philadelphia	9,080,175	9,232,426
New Orleans	3,142,391	3,248,700
St. Louis	3,038,147	3,236,344
San Francisco	2,030,993	1,490,346
Baltimore	2,018,416	2,856,000
Totals	$154,499,379	$162,936,995

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60c premium.
Boston, 8@12c premium.
St. Louis, 75c premium.
Cincinnati, 60@75c premium.
New Orleans, $1 premium.

There was but a moderate demand for money yesterday, and no little complaint of dullness in many lines of trade. Eastern exchange sold in small quantities at 60c premium per $1,000. Foreign exchange was steady at previous rates. The supply is very small and the demand of good proportions.

Trade in local investment securities continues good and some classes are very scarce. A leading dealer reports that for the first time in his experience not a single bond was offered to him for sale yesterday. A considerable bulk of Western municipal bonds are now going into the hands of Eastern investors. Indeed, the trade in this line is better than at any previous time for six months. Buyers in one small Eastern city have taken $100,000 of Colorado bonds this month from one Chicago dealer. Railroad bonds are not faring so well as other classes. Among yesterday's sales over the counter were $3,000 Cook County 7s of 1890 at 113, $10,000 United States 4s at 124, $5,000 City 4½s at 106, $2,000 Cook County 5s at 108, $6,500 Board of Trade 5s at 101, $2,000 City Railway 4½s at 95¼, $1,000 Mineral Point 5s at 90¼, $5,000 Burlington & Missouri River 4s at 84½, $1,000 Car Trust Series C 8s par, $2,000 Texas & Pacific land-grant 7s at 41½. West Shore 5s attracted the most attention at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday, $1,000 changing hands at 55¾ and $25,000 at 55⅝5¼. Consumers' Gas 6s to the amount of $10,000 sold at 82¾, $4,000 Mutual Union 6s 75¾@74, $6,000 Dubuque Division 6s at 104¼@104¾, $6,000 North Chicago Railway 5-20 6s at 105½@105⅝, $1,000 Mineral Point 5s at 90¾, $700 Board of Trade 5s at 101, $100 Denver Division 4s at 87¾, 150 shares of Atchison stock at 71⅝@71¾, and 20 shares buyer thirty at 72¾.

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 372,680 shares. The list was much stronger early in the day than of late, but in the afternoon the bears got in their work successfully. St. Paul attracted much attention, rising from 85½ to 87, and closing at 86. It was given out that large purchases were being made for the account of prominent insiders. Short contracts were freely covered. It is claimed that the recent bear movement in this stock was engineered to force the Standard Oil people to sell out 40,000 shares which they bought above par, and that they have already got rid of 10,000 shares. The Northern Pacifics were extremely weak. There was a languid interest during the day in the report that Gould had let some people to his strong-box and shown them $15,000,000 Missouri Pacific and $25,000,000 Western Union. Oregon Navigation has been enjoined from issuing its new 5 per cent bonds.

The flow of capital into new real-estate enterprises in New York has almost ceased for the present, and operators say that a revival is contingent on the condition of the labor market and the turn affairs take in Wall street.

There is scarcely any evil in our stock market that does not exist to an equal degree in the French bourses, and in addition there is the distrust of the Government in France. During 1883 there was a decline of 3f 62c in the old 5-per cent rentes, 3f in the redeemable 5s, and 9f 17c in the converted 5s. Shares of the Banque de Paris lost 245f; Comptoir d'Escompte, 70f; Crédit Foncier, 115f; Crédit Lyonnais, 25f; Société Générale, 110f; Crédit Mobilier, 135f 75c; Franco-Egyptian, 57f 50c; Ottoman Bank, 110f—all on shares of 500f. Suez Canal shares have lost 583f 50c, after 1,060f in 1882; Lyons Railway shares, 342f; and Northern, 162f. The shares of the Paris Gas Company have declined 187f 50c, and the concern is in a lawsuit with the City of Paris in regard to the price of gas. The omnibus company is in a legal contest involving the continuance of its monopoly, and its stock has fallen 365f. There is an almost complete cessation of efforts to float new companies of all sorts.

The following were yesterday's bid and quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	110	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 6s	95
Continental Nat. B'k	125	Cook County 7s, 1883	101½
Hibernian Bank Co	110	Cook County 7s, 1885	111
Illinois T. & Sav. Bk.	135	Cook County 7s, 1890	112¾
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	150	Cook County 7s, 1892	116
National B. of Illinois	115	Cook County 6s, 1902	107
National B. of Illinois	142½	Cook County 4½s	100.105
Northwestern Nat. B.	160	Lincoln Park 7s, 1885	103
Traders' Bank	135	No. Chi. C. Ry. 1st 6s	110
Union National Bank	120	No. Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	105
Chicago City 7s, 1887	110	South Park 7s, 1888	110
Chicago City 7s, 1888	110	South Park 7s, 1899	116
Chicago City 7s, 1889	111	West Div. Ry. cp. 5s	106½
Chicago City 7s, 1890	112½	West Div. Ry. con. 6s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116½	West Park 7s, 1893	120½
Chicago City 7s, 1894	118	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	93½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	120½	Mut. Un. Tel. Co. 6s	75½
Chicago City 6s, 1887	102½	Chi. Bo. of T. de 10-30s	103½
Chicago City 5.6s, 1907	108½	Cons. G., F. & L. Co. 6s	83½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: Judging by the tone of today's market the firmness at yesterday's closing meant more than most people gave it credit for. Instead of dying out over night it opened blooming this morning, and continued to be more or less prominent the day through. Whether it lasts or not, the market for the moment is in bull one, as the advance in prices and the more cheerful feeling go to show. Everything was better today, and in spite of the rough handling which the ex-Villard stocks got at one time the market closed with a moderate advance and unquestionably strong. It looks as though the attack on the Gould properties had been given up as a bad job; at least the strength shown by Western Union, Wabash, and the Iowa lines generally leads to that conclusion. There is a street story that Mr. Gould, repeating the successful experiment of 1882, had again displayed the contents of his strong-box to admiring friends. The fortunate ones who are in Mr. Gould's confidence, who were thus able to take tally of the securities therein deposited, say that the exposition was something staggering. Unsigned Western Union certificates by the ream, and certificates of Wabash and Union Pacific by the quire were taken as proof conclusive that the little magician was not in a tight place and did not mean to be. Without inquiry whether the story be true or false, or whether the exhibition was a fact or a sham, it is undeniable that the recountal of this display of wealth materially affected prices for the better. The advance in the Vanderbilts (particularly Michigan Central, which showed an upward spurt of nearly six points) helped greatly to strengthen the whole list. So in fact did the statement of Louisville & Nashville, which, in spite of all bear talk to the contrary, shows a handsome increase in earnings over the corresponding six months of last year. The bears were not as confident of disaster as usual. Possibly their recent scandalous imputations suggested a visit to the grand-jury room, or, at least, a subjection to the severe pains and penalties prescribed against all persons who knowingly circulate false statements, rumors, or intelligence. In this connection it may be stated that a bill is now before the Legislature to strike out the word "knowingly" from the section referred to, thereby making the circulation of false reports a penal offense. With regard to the forfeiture of land-grants a dispatch from Washington says: "The House vote forfeiting land-grants should not be taken as an indication of the final action of that body today, as there are influential members who will not vote for a bill forfeiting all grants at one swoop. Roads that are making an earnest effort to earn the land-grants, there is reason to believe, will be protected." It is learned that the matter of the Ontario & Western Receivership has been postponed for one week, before the expiration of which time it is expected the road will be able to get its financial matters in satisfactory shape. The Iowa pool roads meet at Chicago tomorrow. The impression is that existing differences will be amicably settled.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

				Last	
Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Jan. 22*	*Jan. 21*
Can. Pac.	5,400	57½	56⅝	57⅜	56⅝
Can. Southern	1,200	50¾	49⅝	50¼	49¾
Cent. Pac.	2,400	64¼	64	64¼	63¾
Chicago & Alton	100	135½	135½	135½	134
C., R. & Q.	2,450	120	119¾	119⅞	119¾
C., C., C. & I.	150	46	45½	46	45
Del., L. & W.	4,750	79¼	78¾	79	78
Del. & Hud.	110	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
D., L. & W.	30,300	116⅝	114⅝	115⅝	115⅜
Erie	6,300	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	28¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	900	7⅝	7½	7¾	7⅝
Do pfd.	100	21	21	21	21
Houston & Texas	300	47	45	47	47
H. & N.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Ill. Cent.	300	128½	128½	128½	128½
Jersey Cent.	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

Kan. & Texas	5,950	15¾	15¼	15¾	15
L. E. & West	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	15
Lake Shore	15,450	90¾	89¾	90¼	90¼
Louis. & Nash.	17,000	44⅜	43¾	43¾	43¾
Manhattan	700	41	40	41	40¾
Mich. Cent.	2,000	92¾	92	92	90¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Minn. & St. L.	100	15	15	15	14¾
Do pfd.	100	35	35	35	33½
Morris & Essex	50	121¾	121¼	121¼	120
Mo. Pacific	16,700	87¾	86¾	86¾	86
Nash. & Chat.	200	88	87¾	88	87
N. Y. Cent.	7,365	113¾	113¼	113¾	113¾
N. Y. & N. E.	1,900	34	33	33¾	33
Nor. & W. pfd	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	38½
Northern Pac.	8,210	23¾	23¼	23	23
Do pfd.	52,301	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
Northwestern	14,470	111¾	110¾	111¾	113¾
Do pfd.	850	141¾	141	141¾	140¾
Ohio Cent.	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Ohio & Miss.	1,400	29¾	29	29¾	29
Ont. & West.	2,350	12	11	12	10¾
O. R. & N. Co.	3,500	91¾	90¾	90¾	91¾
O. Transcon.	28,150	23¾	21¾	21¾	23¾
Pacific Mail	600	47¾	47¼	47	47
P. D. & E. Co.	2,350	103¾	103¼	103¾	103
Peoria, D. & E.	200	15	15	15	15
Reading	7,600	58¾	58⅜	58¾	58¾
Rich. & Dan. term.	600	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Roch. & Pitts.	900	14¾	14	14	13¾
Rock Island	200	136	136	136	135¾
St. Paul	725	87	84½	86¾	85¾
Do pfd.	325	114	114	114	113
St. Paul & O.	1,200	36¾	36¾	36¾	36
Do pfd.	700	80¾	80	80	80¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,000	80	78	78	77
Texas Pacific	3,250	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Union Pacific	20,600	74¾	73¾	74¼	73¾
Wabash	5,725	15	13¾	14¾	13¾
Do pfd.	5,600	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾
West Shore bonds.		55	54	55	53¾
West. Union	19,120	79¾	77¾	78¾	77¾

Total sales of stock today, 372,680 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	129	Fargo	110
American	125½	United States	59

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

5s	100	St. P. & S. C. 1st	116
4½s	114½	Texas Pacific l. g.	41
6s, new	123¾	do 2d	12¾
Pacific 6s of '95	124¾	Union Pacific 1st	118¾
Central Pacific 1st	111¾	do l. g.	100
Erie 2d s. f.	80	do s. f.	117¾
Lehigh & W., offered	125¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	75	Tenn. 6s, new	57¼
Missouri 6s	101½	Virginia 6s	40
S. Jos. 6s	110	Va. con. ex-int. coup.	34
Tenn. 6s, old	35¾	do deferred	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

20000 U S 4s coup	123¾	12000 N Y W S & B 1st	55¾
20000 Tenn 6s	37	27000 do	55¾
2000 B C & N 1st	105½	21500 do	54
5000 do	105½	4000 do	54¼
1000 Col Coal & I 1st 6s	61	6100 No Pac 1st coup	101¾
1000 do	60¾	4000 do	101¾
2000 C B & Q deb 5s	95	31000 do	101¾
2000 Centl Iowa 1st	100½	1000 do	101¾
1000 do	100¾	2000 N Y C & St L	123¾
5000 C R I & P 6s 1917 coup	130¾	1000 O & M 2d	121
2000 C P gold bonds	111½	1000 S P M & M 1st	107¾
10000 D & R G 1st con	90	5000 St L & I M 5s	69
1000 Erie 7s cons gold	127¾	8000 do	69
2000 do	127¾	12000 So Pac of Cal 1st	103¾
40000 Kan. Pac. 1st cons	103¾	5000 do	103¾
4000 L & W B con assn	93½	10000 do	103¾
23000 do	102¾	3000 Tex P 1st—R G D	71¾
1000 L & N gen mrtg 6s	104	5000 do	71¾
1000 M & S P 1st—C & P W	95¾	10000 do	71¾
4000 Mutual Union 6s	75¾	2000 Un Pac s f	117¾
5000 do	75¾	3000 do	117¾
4000 do	75¾	5000 Wab gen mrtg 6s	50¾
1000 Metn Ele 2d	87¾	25000 do	50¾
10000 M & T 2d	43½		
10000 N Y W S & B 1st	53¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s reg 1907	123¾	50000 N Y W S & B 1st	55
10000 U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	10000 do	55¼
20000 do	123¾	30000 do	55¼
2000 Mo 6s 1887	101	30000 do	55¼
5000 Tenn 6s old	37¾	21000 do	55¼
5000 do	37¾	10000 do	55¼
10000 C St P M & O con	108¾	5000 do	55¼
5000 C B & Q deb 5s	95¾	11000 do	55¼
2000 Centl Iowa 1st	100½	1000 do	55¼
5000 do	100½	1000 do	55¼
10000 C St P M & O con	108¾	5000 do	55¼
5000 C B & Q deb 5s	95¾	11000 do	55¼
2000 Centl Iowa 1st	100½	1000 do	55¼
5000 do	100½	1000 do	55¼
5000 C R I & P 6s 1917 coup	130¾	1000 O & M 2d	121
2000 C P gold bonds	111½	1000 S P M & M 1st	107¾
10000 D & R G 1st con	90	5000 St L & I M 5s	69
1000 Erie 7s cons gold	127¾	8000 do	69
2000 do	127¾	12000 So Pac of Cal 1st	103¾
40000 Kan. Pac. 1st cons	103¾	5000 do	103¾
4000 L & W B con assn	93½	10000 do	103¾
23000 do	102¾	3000 Tex P 1st—R G D	71¾
1000 L & N gen mrtg 6s	104	5000 do	71¾
1000 M & S P 1st—C & P W	95¾	10000 do	71¾
4000 Mutual Union 6s	75¾	2000 Un Pac s f	117¾
5000 do	75¾	3000 do	117¾
4000 do	75¾	5000 Wab gen mrtg 6s	50¾
1000 Metn Ele 2d	87¾	25000 do	50¾
10000 M & T 2d	43½		
10000 N Y W S & B 1st	53¾		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	11000 N Y W S & B 1st	54¾
2000 B C R & N 1st	100½	1000 do	54¾
1000 do	100½	3000 N Y L E & W n 2d con	33½
40000 C B & Q deb 5s	95	33000 N W s f deb	99¾
11000 do	95¾	10000 Ohio Central inc	9¾
5000 C & C cur	97	2000 R & P 1st	105
5000 D & R G 1st	88	10000 St L K C & Nat—OD	10
5000 Erie 7s cons gold	127¾	2000 Tex Pac—R G	72¾
1000 M & T 2d con	43½	1000 do	72¾
1000 do	43	3000 do	72¾
2000 do	43	2000 Tex Pac inc	18¾
2000 M U Tel	80	1000 Un Pac s f	117¾
45000 N Y W S & B 1st	55¾	11 Union Bank	115
40000 do	56	50 American Ex	103½
60000 do	56	145 Adams Ex	135
17000 do	56	25 do	59
21000 do	54¾		

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Money 1@1½, closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½. Sterling exchange, bankers, bills firm at 484½; do demand, 487. Produce exports for the week, $5,956,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—The money market remains abundantly supplied with loanable funds. The greatest scrutiny is exercised in regard to credits. Short rates continue rule low on choice loans. There is still something doing at 4 per cent on short-time loans, and good manufacturing and commission house paper passes at 4½@5 per cent. Desirable mercantile paper ranges from 4½@5½ per cent, and names less favorably known from 6@7 per cent. Bank customers are generally paying from 5@5½ per cent. On call rates are still easy, ranging from 3@4 per cent. At the clearing-house today money was plenty and rates to borrowers ruled low at 1½ per cent. New York funds were easier, selling at a premium of 80@12c on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $12,127,740, and the balances $1,444,-038. The stock market has been active today, and a much better feeling and confidence has prevailed, the reaction in Atchison and Mexican Central securities being especially notable. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Union Pacific were also stronger. The bull clique in Erie market has been less feverish and unsettled, which has had a good effect, while the sober second thought of home investors has added a backing to the market which has imparted strength to the general tone. Bell Telephone, however, is exceptionally weak. The sales of Atchison stock today were again quite large, amounting to 3,585 shares; but, unlike yesterday, the stock advanced under the free sales. It opened at 71, and soon advanced to 72. After some fluctuations it finally closed at 72¾, and was asked on the last call. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opened at 119½ and advanced to 120⅝. Union Pacific opened at 74 and sold up to 74¾@74⅝. Mexican Central participated in the better feeling and advanced 2, to 8¾. Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon was steady at 20. Connotton Valley sold down to 12¾, and do preferred sold at 25@27½. Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis sold at 8¼. Boston & Albany advanced ¾, to 174¾. Flint & Père Marquette preferred advanced ¾ to 98¾. Cedar Rapids was steady at 103. Old Colony advanced ¾, to 135¾; Boston & Albany ¾, to 176½; New York & New England ⅜, to 45. Boston & Providence declined ¾, to 167¾; Fitchburg 1, to 121. Boston & Maine was steady at 161¾; and Vermont & Massachusetts at 133; Highland Horse sold at 120¾. Mexican Central 7s opened at 46, an advance of 1, and with some further fluctuations further improved to 48¼@48¾. The incomes advanced to 9. Atchison firsts advanced ¾, to 121; do plain 5s sold at 84¾. Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s sold at 118¾, ns before. Union Pacific sinking funds advanced to 114¾. Oregon Short Line 6s declined to 85; Little Rock & Fort Smith 7s 23½, to 92½; Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis 5s 23½, to 85; Burlington & Missouri non-exempt 6s ½, to 104¾. Connotton Valley 6s and 8s both sold at 15. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington (Southeastern Division) sold at 18¼. New York and Texas & Pacific 7s closed at 98, as before; do 6s advanced ¾, to 88. Eastern 6s sold at 113¾, as before. American Bell Telephone opened at 121, but the bid items generally leads to that conclusion. There is a street story that Mr. Gould, repeating the successful experiment of 1882, had again displayed the contents of his strong-box to admiring friends. The fortunate ones who are in Mr. Gould's confidence, who were thus able to take tally of the securities therein deposited, say that the exposition was something staggering. Unsigned Western Union certificates by the ream, and certificates of Wabash and Union Pacific by the quire were taken as proof conclusive that the little magician was not in a tight place and did not mean to be. Without inquiry whether the story be true or false, or whether the exhibition was a fact or a sham, it is undeniable that the recountal of this display of wealth materially affected prices for the better. The advance in the Vanderbilts (particularly Michigan Central, which showed an upward spurt of nearly six points) helped greatly to strengthen the whole list. So in fact did the statement of Louisville & Nashville, which, in spite of all bear talk to the contrary, shows a handsome increase in earnings over the corresponding six months of last year. The bears were not as confident of disaster as usual. Possibly their recent scandalous imputations suggested a visit to the grand-jury room, or, at least, a subjection to the severe pains and penalties prescribed against all persons who knowingly circulate false statements, rumors, or intelligence. In this connection it may be stated that a bill is now before the Legislature to strike out the word "knowingly" from the section referred to, thereby making the circulation of false reports a penal offense. With regard to the forfeiture of land-grants a dispat

98,175 bu; oats, 21,600 bu; rye, 11,000 bu; barley, 7,200 bu.
EXPORTS—Flour, 8,362 brls; wheat, 80,808 bu; corn, 45,405 bu; oats, 50 bu; rye, 31,375 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat was very strong; the local crowd appear to be inclined toward the bull side just now, a good many believing that the market has had a severe enough pounding for awhile, and that it is about time for a reaction; the great strength of cash No. 2 wheat, the high prices paid for it by millers, who are eager buyers, and its small offerings, strengthen local traders in their bullish ideas, sharpen the short demand, and impel bulls to buy with more confidence; this was prominently shown on the noon call, where, after the sales of cash there was a rush to buy the options that advanced them stiffly and sales were made %@%c above the lowest early rates; corn improved through sympathy with wheat, but there was not the same eager demand for it, and at the highest rates the disposition of the operators was to sell; just after the noon call there came a weakening in telegraphic advices, and this gave a few prominent bears an opportunity to hammer the market; there were then lively selling offers that finally resulted in breaking prices 1@1½c for wheat and ½c for corn; it seemed impossible, however, to hold wheat down, and as soon as selling checked to some the market rebounded to its former position, and finally closed ¾@1c above yesterday and strong; corn also reacted late and closed firm at ½@¾c higher; wheat trading was fairly active, with the bulk of sales in May; for the near-by options there was a steady and rather urgent demand from shorts, and February, which opened ¾@1c higher at $1.02¾, sold up to $1.03¾, few sellers and scant offerings causing it to advance more than did the deferred months, and though it went down to $1.02¾ later, yet it recovered before the close to the highest point; March sold quietly at $1.03@1.04¼; May opened ½c lower, at $1.05¾, sold up to $1.06, then weakened rapidly to $1.05⅝@1.05¾, but at once recovered, and moved upward with light fluctuations at first, but later going up stiffly and on the noon call had free buyers at as high at $1.09⅝; right after this call, however, the market weakened, and with freer offerings to sell and some strong parties pounding prices, sold off after an irregular course, finally reaching $1.08¾, but from this there was a rapid and sharp reaction to $1.09⅝, at which it closed at 1 o'clock; cash grades were strong and readily salable at a good advance, but the very small supply on sale prevented an active business; city millers were after No. 2 red, and order buyers took the best grades offered. Corn was quieter than wheat and trading smaller, though a fair business was done; the near months were but lightly traded in, but had more buyers than sellers and held up stiffly all through the session, January selling at 49¾c, February at 49¾@50c, and March at 49¾c; May opened ½c lower, at 51½c, and sold off to 51¾c, but shortly afterwards gained strength and finally reached 52c, selling at that right freely on the noon call, but just afterwards broke to 51¾c; later, however, it fully recovered, and closed at the noon call; cash grades were strong and active and were in demand, principally for shipment and mainly then on orders, but local buyers taking some; city buyers were less in their inquiries for white mixed, and paid 3c advance; No. 2 mixed sold 1c higher at 49@49½c regular and 47½c East Side, speculators getting most of the former. Oat futures were strong and higher along with wheat and corn; the only trading was in May, which opened ¼c higher at 35¾c and sold up later to 36¾c; cash higher, with an active order and local demand for No. 2, the offerings of which were largely in the speculators at the afternoon close were as follows: Wheat—January, 91¾c bid; February, $1.03¾@1.03¾c; March, $1.04¾; May, $1.08¾@1.09¼c; closed at $1.08¾@1.09¼. Corn—January, 49¾c bid; February, 49¾@49¾c; March, 51¾@51¾c bid; May, 51¾c; and later 51¾c. Oats—January, 35½c bid; February, 32¾c bid; March, 33¾c bid; May, 36¼c. Rye—Quiet at 54@55c bid. Barley—Dull at 38@39c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger and advancing, under encouraging advices and an improving demand. Holders were very still, and advanced their figures as the business was restricted somewhat. Standard mess pork sold at $15.25 for new, and old was held at $14.75, closing sellers yesterday. Prime steam lard was sold at $8.80 and held at $8.90 East Side. Loose dry salt meats sold on cash orders at $5.00@5.25 for loose shoulders, $7.75@7.80 for loose clear ribs, and $8.10 for shorts. Loose shoulders up-country bought $5.65, freight 20c; packed bacon shoulders 6½c; loose, 7½@7¾c; clear ribs, $6.05@6.37½; clear shorts, $6.75@6.87½, and the top rates held by sellers. Large sales of dry salt meats were made at up-country prices at rates relatively higher than the above; terms were kept private. Hams, 12½@13½c for plain sugar-cured; fancy favorits, 13c. Breakfast bacon, $9.50@11.00.

TALLOW—Prime and strictly prime in oil brls, 7½@7½c; do in irregular packages, 5½c less; fancy cake, 8c; No. 2, 6½c; coarse tallow, 6½@6¾c.

LEAD—Nominally $4.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 25c.

FLAXSEED—Higher at $1.45.

HAY—Lower; timothy, $9.00@13.00; prairie, $10.00@11.00.

BRAN—Lower at 72@74c.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.35.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 56,500 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed, 62c; No. 2 mixed, 60c; steamer yellow, 66@67c; steamer mixed, 64c; good no grade, 63@62c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 1 mixed, 43c; No. 2 mixed, 41@43c. At the call February No. 2 white oats sold at 45½@44c, April at 44½c, and May at 44⅝c; sales, 25,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.25@4.25; winter patents, $6.00@6.50; spring patents, $6.25@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; extra prime, $13.50; mess, $15.00@15.50; prime mess, $16.00. Lard steady but quiet at 9@9½c. Hams at 12@12½c. Live hogs, 6@6½c; dressed hogs, 7¼@7¾c. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats extra, 9@9½c; pickled bellies, 11@12c; extra plate, $14.50@15.00. Fresh beef steady and rather firmer; light cattle, 8@9c; heavy, 9½@10½c; hinds, 15@15½c; fores, 6½@7c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice grades; fresh Elgin creamery, 36@36c; Iowa, 30@34c; held, 28@30c. Northern dairy, 26@28c; western, 18@22c. Dull.

FREIGHTS—Market dull with rates easier. To Liverpool—Grain, 2½; sack flour, 3s 6d@10s; provisions, 20s; beef and cheese, 17s 6d; cotton, 9-64d. To London—Grain, 3½d; sack flour, 13s 9d@15s; provisions, 20s; butter and cheese, 28s. To Glasgow—Grain, 4d; sack flour, 15s; provisions, 20s; beef and cheese, 17s 6d. To Hull—Grain, 3½d; sack flour, 15s; provisions, 20s.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,349 brls, 9,368 sacks; corn, 30,721 bu; oats, 7,380 bu; wheat, 2,943 bu; barley, 500 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 22.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The market changes today were so inconsiderable as unchanged; no trading was done. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat cash, 92½; May, $1.05¾; No. 2, hard, cash, 89c; May, $1.02½@1.02¾.

Toledo, O., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red, cash, $1.01½; January, 97c; February, 97¾c; March, 99c bid; May, $1.04½; July, 91½c. Corn dull and firm; No. 2, cash, 52½c; January, 52c; February, 51½c; May, 49½c; rejected, 51c; no grade, 47c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 cash, 34c; No. 2, cash or January, 34c bid; May, 36½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull and weak; prime, cash, $5.75 bid; January, $5.80 asked; February, $5.85 asked; No. 2, $5.30 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 white, $1.02¾ bid; No. 2 white, 99c; No. 2 red, cash, 99c@1.02; January, 97c; February, 97½c asked; March, 99½c bid; May, $1.04¾ bid; No. 1 white, 97c; No. 2 cash or January, 97½c; February, 98c; No. 3 white, 97½c; rejected, 95c; no grade, 46c. Oats—Demand light but holders firm; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 2, cash or January, 36c; May, 37c bid, 37½c asked.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm and unchanged; prime, cash or January, $5.85 asked; February, $5.85 asked; No. 2, $5.50 asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2, 89½c; January, 88½c; February, 89½@90c; March, 91½c; April, 92½c. Corn higher; scarce; No. 2, 53½@54c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 31½@32c. Rye scarce and wanted; No. 1, 59@60c; No. 2, 58c. Barley quiet; inactive; No. 2 spring, cash, 56@57c; No. 3 spring extra firm at 51c bid.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $15.10 cash and January; $15.30 Prime steam lard, $8.90 cash and February; $9.30 May. Sweet-pickled hams firm at 12½@13½c.

HOGS—Higher at $5.15@5.80. Dressed hogs firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm.

CHEESE—In fair demand.

EGGS—Fresh scarce and wanted.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; advanced ½@1c; closed firm; No. 3 red, elevator, 95@95½c; fresh No. 2 red, 97½c; January, $1.05@1.05¾; February, $1.04¾@1.05; March, $1.05@1.05¾; April, $1.05@1.05¾; May, $1.10¾@1.10¾. Corn advanced ¾@¾c; closed firm; rejected yellow, 56@56½c; No. 3 yellow, 55c; steamer mixed, 55c; low mixed, 55c; steamer yellow, 58c; sail mixed, January, 58½@59c; February, 59@59½c; March, 60½@60¾c; April, 61@61½c; May, 62½@62¾c. Oats quiet; mixed, 41c; No. 3 white, 41½@43c; No. 2 white, 43@43½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. New mess pork, $16.25@16.50.

EGGS—Scarce and higher; extra, 30@30c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 86,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 5,00 bu.

WOOL—Dull and nominal.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing firm; No. 1 Western red spot, $1.05¾@1.06¼; January, $1.06 asked; February, $1.05¾@1.07; March, $1.08¾@1.07¾; May, $1.10¾@1.11¾. Corn—Western firmer, closing dull; mixed, spot, 56@56½c; February, 56¾@56¾c; March, 56¾@57c; steamer, 56¾c asked. Oats lower, quiet; Western white, 45@45c; mixed, 41@43c; Pennsylvania, 40@45c. Rye quiet, quiet; 66@67c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; nominally steady.

Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 157,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 583,000 bu; corn, 117,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 56½@56¾c. Oats quiet but firm at 36@36½c. Rye quiet at 63c. Barley dull; extra No. 2 fall 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $15.25@15.50. Lard dull at 88.70 bid. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 6¼c; short ribs, 8c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 7¼c; short ribs, 8¾c; short clear, 9c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash and January, $1.08¾; February, $1.09¾; March, $1.08¾; May, $1.07¾; No. 2 red, $1.03; No. 2 white, 94½c; receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 2,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 55c bid; new mixed, 54c; receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 white, 39½c; No. 2, 37½c; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, none.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 22.—Dry Goods—Exports domestic cotton since Jan. 1, 8,250 pkgs, against 8,685 last year.

New York, Jan. 22.—Cotton—Future deliveries at the first call began selling at a decline of .01c, but the call ended for near months the same as yesterday at the closing, and for later months .01c higher. Although there was but a moderate inquiry, yet prices advanced 5@6pts. At the second call nothing January offered at 10.85c, February 10.85c, March 10.86c, April 10.86c, May 11.02c, June 11.22c, July 11.34c. Futures closed dull and .01c higher than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 22.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 1,109 bales; exports, France, 1,495; mills, 600; stock, 36,695.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 22.—Petroleum—Unsettled, irregular, and fairly active; United certificates opened at $1.08¾, advanced to $1.09, broke to $1.07¾, and closed at $1.08¾@1.09.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 22.—Whisky—Steady at $1.15.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 22.—Whisky—Steady at $1.14.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 22.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 22.—Turpentine—Steady at 31c.

Suitable adv't's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—TWO TICKETS, NOS. 21 and 22, Section E, dress circle, for Haverly's Theatre, Monday evening, Jan. 28. These tickets will not be accepted. Address B 3, Tribune office.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH, A small white fox-terrier dog, with black-and-tan spots. Whoever will give information or return the dog to 1827 Prairie-av. will be well rewarded for their trouble.

LOST—A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE paid and no questions asked for return of opera-glass case marked "Josie," lost Monday night at Haverly's. BRISTOL, 13 South State-st.

LOST—MONDAY, JAN. 21, BETWEEN THE bridge and Ohio-st. on State, a hand-satchel containing $12 and some change. Please return to owner, the address being on a photograph receipt in satchel.

LOST—MINK MUFF. BRING TO NO. 138 West Monroe-st and receive reward.

LOST—CLARK-ST., BETWEEN RANDOLPH and Ohio, large envelope, letters to us, receipts, etc. Finder call for reward, WINDES & SULLIVAN, Room 4, 81 Clark-st.

LOST—SATURDAY—LARGE NEWFOUNDland dog; had sore face; liberal reward. Return to ANDREWS, 329 State-st.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked for the return of harness taken from barn in rear of 3016 Michigan-av. Saturday night, Jan. 19, 1884. Call on or address W. T. WIGHTMAN, 3016 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SHIPPING clerk or packer; has had four years' experience in shipping department of a silver-plate factory. Good reference. Address S. P., Box 538, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DOUBLE-ENTRY bookkeeper or cashier, accustomed to general office work, by a practical and experienced man; one who understands his business. The most unexceptionable and responsible references given. Address A M 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN graduated pharmacist, in city or suburban town. Address B 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or assistant by a young man of six years' practical experience; moderate salary. Best of references. Address B 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer. Z 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 28 years of age, speaking German and English, in some wholesale clothing, dry goods, or notion house; eight years' experience, and able to furnish best of references. A 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH business experience, who is holding a position of trust now, would like to make a change; corresponds German and English, and is a good accountant. B 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY CAPABLE young man of 22 as bill clerk or assistant in office; had several years' experience in office of wholesale house. Good recommendations. Address B 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STOREKEEPER or delivery clerk. Address U L S, 3301 Cottage Grove-av.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRAUGHTSman and patternmaker; large experience in manufacturing machinery; also light manufacturing. Best of reference. Address A 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT custom cutter and tailor by the 1st of March. Good references. Address W 11 B, Box 635, Whitewater, Wis.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent groom coachman; good and careful driver; not afraid of work. Reference A 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY a first-class industrious man, with good city references. Address U T 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FAIRLY-EDucated man to drive light delivery. Good city references. Address O S 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; good driver and groom. Best of city references. O S 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN coachman in private family; understands milking. B 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understand care of horses. Good city reference from last employer. A 48, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do second work or general housework in a small family. Call at 157 South Clark-st. Office 7.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do first-class cooking in private family. Call at 275 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or general housework. Apply at 306 Taylor-st. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COOK in private family. Good references. Call at 1913 State-st., Flat B, Room 8

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL to do up-stairs work. Inquire at 194 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO housework or cooking. Call at 123 Huron-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-class German girls as cooks, also four German girls for general work in private families. Call for two days at 2005 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; 3 years in last place. Also a reliable German cook; will do general work; a competent second girl that can sew and take care of children. References. No postals or letters. 1421 Wabash-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR general housework or laundry; North Side. Best references. Call at 15 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family or assist in general housework. Please call at 57½ East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG GIRL to do general housework. Call at 123 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A STRONG Scandinavian girl to do general housework. Please call at 147 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED cook in every respect, in first-class boarding-house or large family. Can give reference. Call or address to 1231 State-st., South Side, top floor. MRS. T. W. HILL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR housekeeper. At 184 Sedgwick-st.; ring the first bell.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY GERman girl in a small American family either as cook or as second girl and sewing. Apply to GEO. RIDDLE, 166 West Fourteenth-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Call for 3 days at 82 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman girl as waitress or housemaid; understands her business and not afraid of work. Address P 18, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable German girl to do sewing or second-work. Apply at 185 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS seamstress to do sewing in private families; can do dressmaking nicely. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, 614 Hubbard-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced nurse. Best of reference given. Address 310 West Randolph-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse or second girl. Call or address for three days 441 West Huron-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER or to assist in housework; no objection to the country. Address A 41, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS operator on a Bonnaz embroidering machine. Call or address 333 North Paulina-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, shipping clerk; also a couple of active entry clerks. Call at 117 South Clark-st., Office 7.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER BY THE CHICAgo Hay Press Co., 355 State-st., for a short time at small salary. Call today.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRUG CLERK; German. Address A, 3432 Indiana-av.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER — GOOD PENman; quick and accurate; a young man residing with parents in southwest portion of city preferred. State particulars, with references. Address B 14, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS STOVE salesmen for Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas. Address O G 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO travel and sell butter and butterine on liberal commission. Apply at 30 River-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 years old. Address, in own handwriting, B 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN INSURANCE office; wages, $5.50 per week. Address in own handwriting, giving age, residence, and reference, B 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TRADES.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTER, by CLARK & COURTS, Galveston, Tex. Wages $20 per week; steady employment.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELER FOR a good town in the Northwest. Apply to BENJ. ALLEN & CO., 137 and 139 State-st., city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DISTRICT managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND LOCAL agents to sell our Entire Wheat Flour. Easily sold in every locality. Liberal commissions to the right parties. FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 38 Clark-st.

WANTED—JANITOR AND LAUNDRESS, man and wife preferred, at 437 La Salle-av. Call after 2 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD WILLING GIRL FOR general housework; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Call at 3535 Stanton-av., in morning.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework; German preferred, at 3205 Indiana-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—CHILD'S NURSE WILLING TO wear caps. City references required. German preferred. At 382 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—DAY NURSE-GIRL FOR ONE-year old baby; must be strong, healthy, and live with parents, and come well recommended. Apply today from 10 to 12. 256 Dearborn-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A LEADING BUSINESS HOUSE of this city desires to engage the services of a gentleman of intelligence, activity, and business capacity, to represent it throughout the neighboring States in the introduction of a new brand of high-class tea. A liberal salary proportioned to his success will be given to the right man. No application will be considered unless accompanied by first-class references, stating last engagement. Address A 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons can realize 200 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—LADIES—FOR THE "Queen Protector"; new patent rubber undergarment; sure protection to underwear when necessary to be worn; outsells everything; only one year old and 50,000 sold; agents average $100 monthly; no risk. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Manufacturing Company, 9 South May-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A LADY TYPEwriter operator. Room 14, 70 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT — FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

481 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR without board, for families or gentlemen.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board; also table-board.

1734 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED large rooms, with board, for married couples or single gents. References.

1822 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board. References.

2226 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT WITH board, elegantly furnished front alcove, second floor, also front single and medium rooms; all modern conveniences. Late dinners.

2232 WABASH-AV. — ELEGANT FRONT alcove and square room, with board. References required.

NORTH SIDE.

44 RUSH-ST.—LARGE DOUBLE AND SINgle room to rent, with or without board. References exchanged.

64 RUSH-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM ON second floor, with or without board; private family.

97 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED DOUBLE and single rooms, with board.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, FURnished front alcove room, with board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—SECOND FLOOR front alcove. Good table-board.

256 ONTARIO-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room to rent with board.

WEST SIDE.

40 LAFLIN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board.

147 THROOP-ST.—RARE CHANCE FOR home comforts in select family to young lady at unusually moderate rates.

NORTHWEST CORNER WASHINGTONboulevard and Ashland-av.—Large southeast front alcove newly-furnished rooms, with or without board.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; accomodations for 500 guests; excellently-furnished rooms from 50 cents to $1 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 102 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD, AND NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for young married couple and single gentleman. North of Ohio and east of Dearborn. Address B 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, IN EVANSTON, FOR 3, with two furnished rooms. Address P.-O. Box 1015, Evanston.

BOARD—BY A FINE COUPLE IN VICINity of Hyde Park; permanent; private family preferred; state terms. Address H D 15, Tribune.

BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOM ON North Side by a single gentleman. Address A 49, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, and other securities at low rates. 152 Dearborn, Room 4.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON FURniture, pianos, jewelry, diamonds, or any good collateral, with or without removal, and at low rates. Room 50 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 115 East Madison-st., Room 19.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER, 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property at current rates; funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$25,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS on central first-class property in one loan at 5 per cent. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate at 6 per cent. A. J. AVERELL, 95 Dearborn.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$3,500; SECURIple; first-class party. KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st., Room 4.

$1,700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent. O. H. BROOKE, 50 Ashland Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MR. F. CARTER THAT boarded at the Anna House is in the city please send his address to B 9, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—GEORGETTA WATERS: WRITE to your sister Louise, 1824 Jessie-st., San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A WORSTED OVERcoat, full silk roll, custom made, and worth $30, Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$20 FOR AN ENGLISH MIXED cassimere suit, custom-made; would be considered cheap at $40. Misfit Parlors, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A PRINCE ALBERT suit in foreign worsteds, satin lined, made for Misfit Parlors. Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A FRENCH DIAGONal satin-lined and full roll overcoat, custom-made, and ordered for $50, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS EITHER to hire or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR DOUBLE-BREASTED fancy Scotch cheviot suit worth $30. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR A FRENCH worsted Chesterfield or sack suit, satin-lined, custom-made, and all ordered for $45. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—DETECTIVE SERVICES. THE largest corps of regular detectives in the world; civil and criminal investigations made in any section; District-Attorneys, Sheriffs, Marshals, and railroad officials will find our services invaluable. Charges moderate.

MOONEY & BOLAND,
122 and 124 Broadway, 151 and 153 Monroe-st.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR AN ENGLISH beaver overcoat in light or heavy weights, custom-made, and well worth $45, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FINE PLAIN BEAver overcoat, custom-made, and worth $40, at the Misfit Parlors, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $10 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS at $5 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A KERSEY OVERcoat, custom-made, and well worth $25, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $9 at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING man, with small capital, to join me in legitimate business in the South; three months' time required; investment secured. Address B 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED manufacturing and mercantile business; staple article, large local trade and splendid profits; $4,000 cash and services as financial manager. Address B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—IN ONE OF THE best paying businesses in the city; not saloon business; capital required about $500; profits average $25 to $40 per week each; to a steady man this is a good opportunity seldom offered. For information apply at 2408 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE RETAIL dry goods and clothing; one in hardware; one in grocery; one to superintend the whole under one roof; store to be started in a good town in Kansas. For further information apply to S. A. BROWN & CO., corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

WHO HAS AN OPENING FOR A GENTLEman as partner with $150 and services? Address B 15, Tribune office.

$3,000 PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE entire charge of a fine mercantile business located in the business centre of Chicago. Address A 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT NEW WILSON residences, corner of Lake and Oakwood-avs., three-story green-stone dwelling; all modern conveniences, easy of access both by steam and street railways. For plans and further particulars apply to PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1816 INDIANA-AV.—NINE-ROOM house in first-class order; carpets for sale. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COZY FIVE-ROOM COTTAGES, Thirty-first-st., near lake and cable cars; paved street; rent $15 per month.

Also, good two-story eight-room house, 3116 Cottage Grove-av.; only $22.50. D. W. STORRS, Real Estate and Renting Agency, 182 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES ON MICHIgan-av., with from $40 to $2,000 furniture for sale. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 123 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., A COMpletely furnished winter cottage until May 1; full equipment of table and bed linen, silver, glass, etc.; cook furnished free; fine sleeping apartments; the whole ready for immediate use; terms, $6 per day. S. BOWEN, 100 West Fifty-third-st., New York.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—A SUITE OF 5 DESIRable south front rooms at 384 West Madison-st., new and clean. No children. Apply at Suite 2.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT—SEPARATE ENtrance; all outside rooms; floors deadened; cellar, hot water, gas-fixtures, mantel, etc.; corner Adams and Peoria-sts.; rent $25. Apply at 135 Peoria-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STATE near Thirty-third-sts.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF EIGHT ROOMS each. Apply to S. GOLDSTEIN, 314 and 316 State-st.

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